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arab news

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TODAY IN arab news

City cleaning
The grace period given by the Jeddah Municipality to the cleaning company functioning in the city under a SR1.2 billion contract to complete the work according to required standards is drawing to a close in a few days. — Page 2

Soviet air base attacked
Afghan freedom fighters have attacked Bagram air base near Kabul and destroyed 12 planes in retaliation for the Soviet-Afghan offensive on Panjshir Valley. — Page 3

Viets seek dialogue
Vietnam favors a dialogue with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations over Cambodia but sticks to its own position on troops pullout. — Page 4

Favorites topped
Favorite Chris Evert Lloyd and defending champion Hana Mandlikova crashed out of the French Open going down to Andrea Jaeger and Martina Navratilova respectively in purely one-sided semifinals. — Page 5

Islam in perspective
This week's column deals with crime and punishment under the Islamic system. Dialogue with the readers continues. — Page 7

Plants for decoration
By moving indoor decorating plants outdoors during favorable climate, one can double their decorative usefulness while providing a healthy grown atmosphere. — Page 9

Culinary delights
Spaghetti is tasty and easy to prepare. Here are several excellent recipes from Italy that are quick to prepare with plenty of flavor. — Page 9

Glut hits oil states
Oil exporting nations will face a financial squeeze this year if the world oil glut persists and their current account payments surplus of \$60 billion last year evaporates. Middle East economists and bankers say. — Page 10

Portuguese constitution
Portugal's parliament begins debate on a revision of its constitution which will remove the last military controls over the country's politics. — Page 12

2 plotters jailed for 30 years in Spain

MADRID, June 3 (R) — Two top Spanish military officers were given maximum 30-year jail sentences Thursday for staging an abortive right-wing coup 15 months ago.

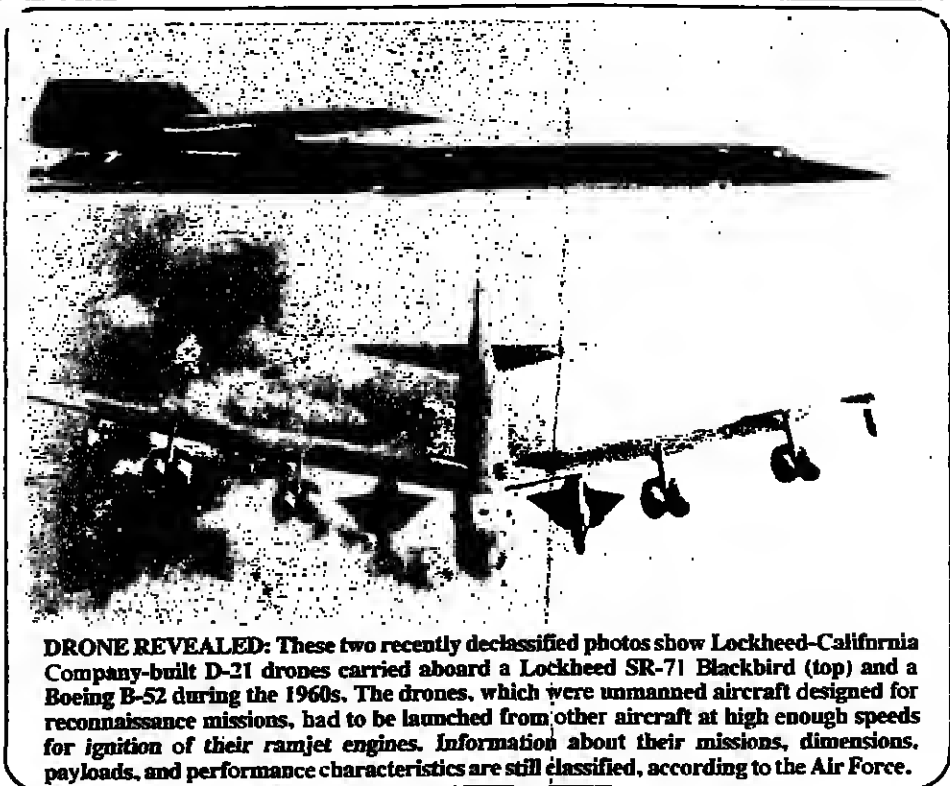
Lt. Col Antonio Tejero Molina, 50, who stormed parliament with 280 civil guards, and Lt. Gen. Jaime Milans del Bosch, 66, who ordered tanks on to the streets of Valencia in support, were both convicted of military rebellion. The prosecutor had requested 30 years for each of them and for Maj. Gen. Alfonso Armada Comyn, 61, former tutor to King Juan Carlos and deputy army chief at the time of the abortive coup. Armada was sentenced to six years.

Of the other defendants, 29 officers and a civilian, 11 were acquitted and the remainder were jailed for between one and six years. Those who received more than three years were expelled from the armed forces. Tejero was additionally fined \$10,000. Government sources said the government would appeal against the acquittals and the shorter prison terms.

The sentences, handed down by Spain's Supreme Court of Military Justice, follows a three-month court-martial during which most defendants said they believed the king had supported their action. The attack on parliament Feb. 23, 1981, was seen by millions of television viewers after being filmed by remote control cameras. It began with a volley of automatic weapon fire which sent the government and more than 300 legislators diving for cover.

They were held hostage for 18 hours by Tejero and 280 rebel civil guards. In the meantime, Milans declared martial law in Valencia where he was military commander. The bloodless attempt collapsed when King Juan Carlos strongly defended democracy in a television appearance and the majority of the military remained loyal.

Last year, following his arrest, Tejero said he was proud to have kissed the bodies of civil guards murdered by terrorists. "My lips," he said, "have drunk the blood of martyrs." His part in the failed coup has made him the hero of Spain's neo-fascists.



DRONE REVEALED: These two recently declassified photos show Lockheed-California Company-built D-21 drones carried aboard a Lockheed SR-71 Blackbird (top) and a Boeing B-52 during the 1960s. The drones, which were unmanned aircraft designed for reconnaissance missions, had to be launched from other aircraft at high enough speeds for ignition of their ramjet engines. Information about their missions, dimensions, payloads, and performance characteristics are still classified, according to the Air Force.

Versailles summit opens today

U.S., France swap views

PARIS, June 3 (AFP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan, meeting at the Elysee Palace with French President Francois Mitterrand, Thursday began a two-day series of meetings with European leaders aimed at ironing out differences on the economic and political issues currently dividing the West.

Reagan, who arrived in Paris Wednesday night with an impressive entourage, said after the two-hour working luncheon that the two heads of state had reviewed "issues that concern us both" — the Falklands conflict, Central America and the Middle East.

The meeting, a prelude to the summit of seven industrialized powers opening at Versailles Friday, was the fifth encounter between the two heads of state since Mitterrand took office nine years ago and was described by Reagan as "a very happy resumption of a personal friendship."

Mitterrand, saluting Reagan as "the number one American," added that the U.S. president's two-day private visit to France was "a truly great Franco-American event," before the U.S. chief departed for the American Embassy, as guards in ceremonial dress with unsheathed bayonets stood by.

But beneath the pomp and ceremony surrounding the meeting were issues on which France and the United States stand diametrically opposed, and which will provide the basis of sharp debate in the coming discussions at Versailles.

Speaking to reporters here last week, President Mitterrand said France was seeking in the summit to reach "a minimum of consensus" to arrive at strategies beneficial to all concerned. "It is hard to have a military alliance while waging economic warfare among ourselves," he said.

Indirectly targeted in his comments was the tight monetary policy currently pursued by Washington which has contributed to pushing the dollar to near-record highs against the franc in recent weeks.

Reagan, who is also to visit Italy, Britain and West Germany during his tour, will have to confront not only this issue, but also European concern over heightened tension between the superpowers and the U.S. military buildup.

The president's announcement this week of a resumption of disarmament talks with the Soviet Union was apparently timed to alleviate some of Europe's apprehension, which mounted sharply eight months ago when Reagan mentioned the possibility of "limited nuclear war" in Europe.

President Reagan is also expected to pressure his European partners on the issue of trade with the Soviet Union, and analysts here predict that his talks, both at Versailles and at the NATO summit in Bonn, could involve an exchange of concessions, with both sides compromising on their differences.

Before the Versailles summit opens Friday evening, Reagan will meet Prime Ministers Margaret Thatcher of Britain and Zenko Suzuki of Japan. Analysts believe he will use the meeting with Mrs. Thatcher to call for British moderation in the military conflict with Argentina over the Falklands.

'Big 7' hold 60% of wealth

VERSAILLES, June 3 (AFP) — The seven industrial powers taking part in this week-end's Versailles summit account for only 14 percent of the world population but three-fifths of the wealth generated by the world economy, World Bank figures show.

The seven countries recorded an aggregate Gross National Product (GNP) of \$5,660 billion or just over 56 percent of the world total in 1979, when their combined population was 590 million.

World-wide GNP came to \$10,156 billion when world population stood at 4.2 billion in 1979, the last year for which final figures are available, according to a World Bank survey. GNP is an indicator that measures the value of a country's total output of goods and services.

The United States alone, with 5.5 percent of the world population, produced 23.4 percent of the global GNP. Taking in Canada, North America generated one-quarter of world-wide output (25.5 percent) for only 6 percent of the population. Taken together, the shares of the four European summit participants — Britain, France, West Germany and Italy amount to 20.2 percent output or 5.4 percent of the population.

Japan's share in the world population was 2.8 percent, but it accounted for one-tenth of the total output, or 9.9 percent.

Per capita GNP in the seven summit countries in 1979 was \$9,600. This was four times the world average of \$2,430.

By comparison, average per capita GNP in the world's 32 poorest and least developed countries, with a combined population of just over two billion, was at \$230, about 42 times lower than that of the "seven."

Parley continues

Iran's response raises peace hope

MANAMA, June 3 (Agencies) — Iran made faint responses Thursday to peace moves by the Gulf Arab states as a nine-man panel of the Organization of Islamic Conference prepared in launch a weekend peace shuttle to Iran and Iraq.

Deputy Iranian Foreign Minister Hossein Sheikholeslam, one of the students who overran the American embassy in Tehran Nov. 4, 1979, went into the second day of talks in the United Arab Emirates.

He arrived there Wednesday as part of an open-ended Gulf tour, two days after the Gulf Cooperation Council announced it had taken certain decisions to "bolster" peace efforts in the Gulf.

Current Iranian advances in the war, which threaten Iraq's hinterland, have increased fears in the Gulf states they may be drawn into the conflict.

No new peace proposals have been divulged by the OIC team. But several ideas have been floated. These include a ceasefire to be followed by withdrawal to international borders and negotiations with the participation of "third parties". A Pan-Islamic peacekeeping force and a "reconstruction fund" financed by the Gulf states are also among the possibilities. Iran has so far insisted on unconditional Iraqi withdrawal, war reparations and, lately, the resignation or overthrow of Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

Meanwhile, the Iranian ambassador to Kuwait confirmed he had asked the Kuwaiti Chamber of Commerce to advise businessmen they should adhere to the name "Persian Gulf" in their import and shipping documents and refrain from using the term "Arabian Gulf." But he denied he had served any ultimatum to the chamber that the Iranian Navy would "intercept and inspect" Kuwait-bound vessels to ensure compliance. "We have not issued any such threat," Ambassador Ali Ardakani told the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Sayassah*. "Iran believes in free passage of shipping and cargo in the Gulf region."

Radio Tehran said Wednesday Iranian forces repelled an Iraqi counterattack Tuesday "on one of the fronts" of the strategic port city of Khorramshahr.

S. Yemen cancels talks with Oman

MUSCAT, June 3 (R) — South Yemen has backed out of talks due to take place Saturday on normalizing relations with neighboring Oman, state-run Muscat radio said Thursday.

It said the decision was conveyed Thursday to Oman's Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Youssef Al-Alawi by Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah, who has tried to reconcile Oman and South Yemen. Oman and Kuwait had said the talks, due to be held in Kuwait, would have been the first formal discussions between the two states since South Yemen gained independence in 1967.

But their foreign ministers met privately during an Arab summit conference in Tunisia in 1979. These talks and previous reconciliation attempts by the Arab League and Kuwait failed even to produce agreement to establish diplomatic relations.

South Yemen has given support and refuge to leftist Omani insurgents and Oman regards it as a Soviet base. Kuwait, which has good relations with South Yemen, made its latest mediation bid at the request of the Gulf Cooperation Council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Oman, the United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Qatar.

Egyptian troops to aid Sudan only

CAIRO, June 3 (AP) — Sudan, Egypt's big neighbor to the south, is the only country to which Egypt will send troops, the defense minister was quoted as saying in an interview with the weekly magazine *El-Mussawir*.

Field Marshall Abdul-Halim Abu Ghazala was answering a question about whether Egypt would send troops to support Iraq in its war with Iran. He said that Egypt supports Iraq with arms and ammunition but will not send troops outside Egypt. Abu Ghazala was quoted as saying Egypt had learned a lesson about foreign intervention in the civil conflict in North Yemen in the early 1960s. Egypt's support for the republican forces in the war proved very expensive in men and arms.

Egypt's concern for the security of the Arab states is based on its own national security, he said. "We have a joint border with Sudan, there is the River Nile that ensures the life of Egypt, and the bilateral relations with Sudan as well as the effect of Sudan's security on Egypt," Abu Ghazala said.

"We will send troops to Sudan only, if Sudan and Egypt see there are direct threats to their safety," Abu Ghazala added. Egypt and Sudan are linked by a joint defense treaty and conduct joint military maneuvers. The Sudan news agency last Tuesday announced joint military exercises were being held, but did not say where.

Last year, Sudan complained of Libyan air raids on areas of western Sudan where Chadian rebels were encamped. There have been recent reports of incursions across Sudan's eastern border by Ethiopia and Libyan-backed Sudanese exiles and by Ethiopian troops chasing rebels.

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Sleeping mouse impounds plane

KUWAIT, June 3 (AP) — Sleepy mouse which decided to shuck in for the night in the engine room of a Kuwait Airlines Boeing 747 had a rude awakening when the plane returned to Kuwait Monday.

Tuesday's reports on the cancellation of the Kuwaiti flight to Madrid has said the pilot returned after taking off, as a precautionary measure, when he felt there was "something wrong" with one of the plane's engines.

When standard checks failed to pinpoint the trouble, an expert was summoned from overseas at the expense of Kuwait Airlines, the newspaper *Al-Rai Al-Aam*, quoted airlines sources as saying Wednesday.

The expert said in his report that the disorder was caused by a mouse which succeeded in infiltrating the engine room, and the plane was back in service after the stowaway was expelled, the report said. Large numbers of giant-sized rodents have been afflicting this country.

Andrew flies 'round the clock'

LONDON, June 3 (Agencies) — Prince Andrew, a helicopter pilot with the British task force in the South Atlantic, has been flying "round the clock" and has taken part in numerous missions, a spokesman for Buckingham Palace said Thursday.

The spokesman denied reports that the 22-year-old prince, the second son of Queen Elizabeth, had been kept out of the fighting. The prince is assigned to the aircraft carrier *Invincible* off the Falkland Islands. "Neither operational requirements, nor indeed Prince Andrew would tolerate him being singled out for special treatment," the palace spokesman said. "He and his colleagues have had a very active months since military campaign began in the South Atlantic."

The spokesman said all the letters sent to Prince Andrew would be answered but cautioned that mail from the South Atlantic takes time.

The spokesman added that the prince also intends to read letters sent to Buckingham Palace. He explained that mail will be held at the palace in order not to interfere with the prince's military duties.

Argentine press reports have claimed the prince's aircraft carrier was set afire in an air attack and the prince wounded but the British Defense Ministry has dismissed the stories.

Britain drops pamphlets asking Argentines to surrender

LONDON, June 3 (Agencies) — British jets flew over the Falklands capital of Port Stanley Thursday and dropped thousands of leaflets calling on Argentina's 7,000 besieged troops to surrender, the ministry of defense said.

It said the leaflets included copies of an open letter from Rear Admiral John Woodward, commander of the naval task force, to Argentina's military governor in the seized colony, Brig. Mario Menendez.

As his troops on commanding heights outside the beleaguered town geared for the order to attack, Woodward told the brigadier: "We are both aware of the serious military situation which now confronts you and your men. The forces under my command have established a dominating presence in this area and there can be no prospect of your garrison being relieved. Matters have now reached the point where you must consider whether there is any further point in maintaining resistance in the face of such heavy odds."

Two different leaflets were dropped over Port Stanley, defense officials said. One had a safe conduct pass in English and Spanish telling British forces that the bearer has given himself up and should be given food and medical treatment and treated in accordance with the Geneva Convention governing prisoner of war. It was signed by Adm. Woodward and carried the open letter to Brig. Menendez on the reverse.

The second leaflet called on the 7,000 Argentines troops to make the "correct and honorable" decision to surrender like their comrades on the Falkland dependency of South Georgia April 25.

In the meantime, Britain reinforced its force on the Falkland Islands in a continuing military build-up. A pooled despatch from correspondents with British troops on the islands said all the British forces' most important units, equipment and supplies had been brought ashore.

Small towns of heavy-camouflaged and widely dispersed support and communications personnel have sprung up for miles around the beachhead, they said. Vehicles and helicopters were in continual motion, churning up the peaty tracks that pass for roads. Every bush and ditch seemed to harbor a British soldier, unkinging with a radio, brewing tea or cleaning a weapon, the correspondents reported.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was Thursday conferring with her war cabinet and later her full ministerial team as she waited for Argentina's response to her ultimatum to surrender or face a bloody battle. A close aide said Mrs. Thatcher indicated Argentina had two days to decide to pull out its 7,000 men from the beleaguered capital.

Correspondents reported from advance British positions on strategic heights only 11 kms outside Port Stanley that the Argentine stronghold was under constant bombardment from land, sea and air. But the defense ministry in London remained silent on operations.



FALKLAND BOMBS: These Napalm bombs discovered on the Goose Green airstrip in Falklands together with a Napalm manufacturing plant were primed and ready for use against the British troops. This picture was released by the British Press Association.

Warning to cleaning firm expires 'within days'

By Maher Abbas
Arab News Staff

JEDDAH, June 3 — A few days remained to the expiry of the warning given by Jeddah Municipality to the cleaning firm in charge of the city's cleaning, Mayor Muhammad Saeed Faris. In an open dialogue with the firm, Abdul Aziz University here Wednesday said the SR1.2 million awarded to the Arabian Cleaning

Financiers' \$330

JEDDAH, June 3 (SPA) — A meeting will open at the Islamic Development Bank here Saturday to discuss bank's activities with those of national and regional development banks. Views will be exchanged on financing new projects, schemes still in the planning stage or already under implementation. The meeting, the fourteenth in the series, will be attended by IDB President Ahmad Muhammad Ali and representatives of the development funds of Arab League, OPEC, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, the Fund for Economic and Social Development of the Arab Bank for Economic Development in Africa and the Libyan Arab Investments Company.

Japan to help set up cancer center

TOKYO, June 3 (AP) — Japan is expected to comply with a Saudi Arabian request by extending medical and technical assistance for the establishment of a large-scale cancer research center in the Kingdom, a government official said Thursday.

The Saudi government has asked Japan to cooperate in drawing up a blueprint for the cancer center, training Saudi doctors and dispatching Japanese cancer specialists, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry said. Health Minister Dr. Hussein Al-Jazairi visited here last year and sought Japanese assistance. He told Japanese

officials that his country is ready to go ahead with plans to build cancer research facilities, the official said.

Japan has so far sent two missions to conduct feasibility studies. Concerned government agencies are expected to work out details of an assistance plan within this month, the spokesman said. A third group to study the basic design of the planned hospital will be sent to Saudi Arabia as early as this summer if possible, he added.

Saudi Arabia is to be responsible for the construction and management of the hospital and supply of personnel.

BRIEFS

JEDDAH, (SPA) — King Khaled Wednesday received a message from the president of the Central African Republic. The message was handed over to Foreign Undersecretary Abdul Rahman Mansouri by Ismail Namaka, the president's special envoy and ambassador to Iraq. During the meeting, bilateral relations and the Central African Republic's stand toward Arab causes were also reviewed. Mansouri also conferred Wednesday with U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia Richard Murphy; British Ambassador James Craig and Japan's Ambassador Koshi Yakimoto. Talks dealt with bilateral ties.

MAKKAH, (SPA) — Makkah Governor Prince Majed, deputizing for King Khaled, Monday morning will conduct the annual ceremony of washing the Holy Kaaba. Ambassadors of Arab and other Islamic countries as well as other senior officials and dignitaries have been invited to the ceremony.

RIYADH, (SPA) — Saudi Ports Authority President Dr. Fayed Badr Wednesday received two cables from King Khaled and Crown Prince Fahd, thanking him for messages he sent at the end of the Third Arab Ports Conference held here Sunday and Monday.

The King and the crown prince said they were deeply moved by the kind expressions contained in the cables which Dr. Badr addressed to them on behalf of the delegates at the end of the conference. They blessed the efforts being exerted to improve and develop Arab ports.

RIYADH, (SPA) — Saudi Education Minister Dr. Abdul Aziz Al-Khuwairat has signed a number of contracts with national firms for the building of 64 schools at a cost of SR396 million. The schools, located in various parts of the country, will be ready within 15 to 33 months.

Members due here

Peace panel meets Saturday

JEDDAH, June 3 (SPA) — The Islamic goodwill committee will resume talks here on Saturday under the chairmanship of Guinean President Ahmed Sekou Toure to discuss new proposals to be submitted to Iraq and Iran in a fresh attempt to bring their 20-month-old war to an end.

The chairman and other members of the committee are due to arrive here for the session over the next 48 hours, officials reported Thursday. The first to arrive for the deliberations was Pakistan President Zia-ul-Haq, who was due to arrive here Thursday night.

He will be followed Friday by Turkey's prime minister, Bangladesh president, an envoy of

Malaysia's premier and the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Saturday, the Guinean and Gambian presidents are expected to arrive accompanied by a representative of the Senegalese president. Habib Chatti, Organization of the Islamic conference secretary general, will join the committee in Jeddah.

Meanwhile, Reuters quoted Malaysian Foreign Minister Tan Sri Ghazali Shafie Thursday as saying in Kuala Lumpur that he hoped the committee would "get somewhere this time" in its deliberations. Malaysia is one of the committee members which sent a mission to Baghdad and Tehran in April in a further attempt to end the war.

Kayyal confers with Jordan leaders

AMMAN, June 2 (SPA) — King Hussein of Jordan reviewed bilateral relations in a meeting with Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, minister of posts, telegraph and telephones, here Wednesday.

In the afternoon, Kayyal called on Jordanian Premier Mudbar Badran and discussed possible ways for further developing relations in telecommunications. Meanwhile, official talks were held during the day between the Saudi PTT minister and the Jordanian communications minister. They discussed various subjects in regard to increasing the volume of

telegraphic and telex contacts, besides exploring the possibility of opening more telephone channels.

The two sides also made a review of progress on the coaxial cable project which is expected to increase the range of contacts among Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria. The implementation of the Arab satellite project also came under discussion. Both sides reaffirmed their desire to promote postal cooperation, coordinate stands in Arab postal conferences and exchange expertise in various spheres of communications.

Prayer Times

	Makkah	Medinah	Riyadh	Dammam	Buraidah	Tabuk
Friday						
Fajr (Dawn)	4:13	4:07	3:38	3:22	3:46	4:11
Dhuhr (Noon)	12:19	12:20	11:51	11:38	12:02	12:32
Asr (Afternoon)	3:36	3:41	3:13	3:05	3:29	4:04
Maghreb (Sunset)	7:01	7:08	6:40	6:30	6:55	7:29
Isha (Night)	8:31	8:38	8:10	8:00	8:25	8:59

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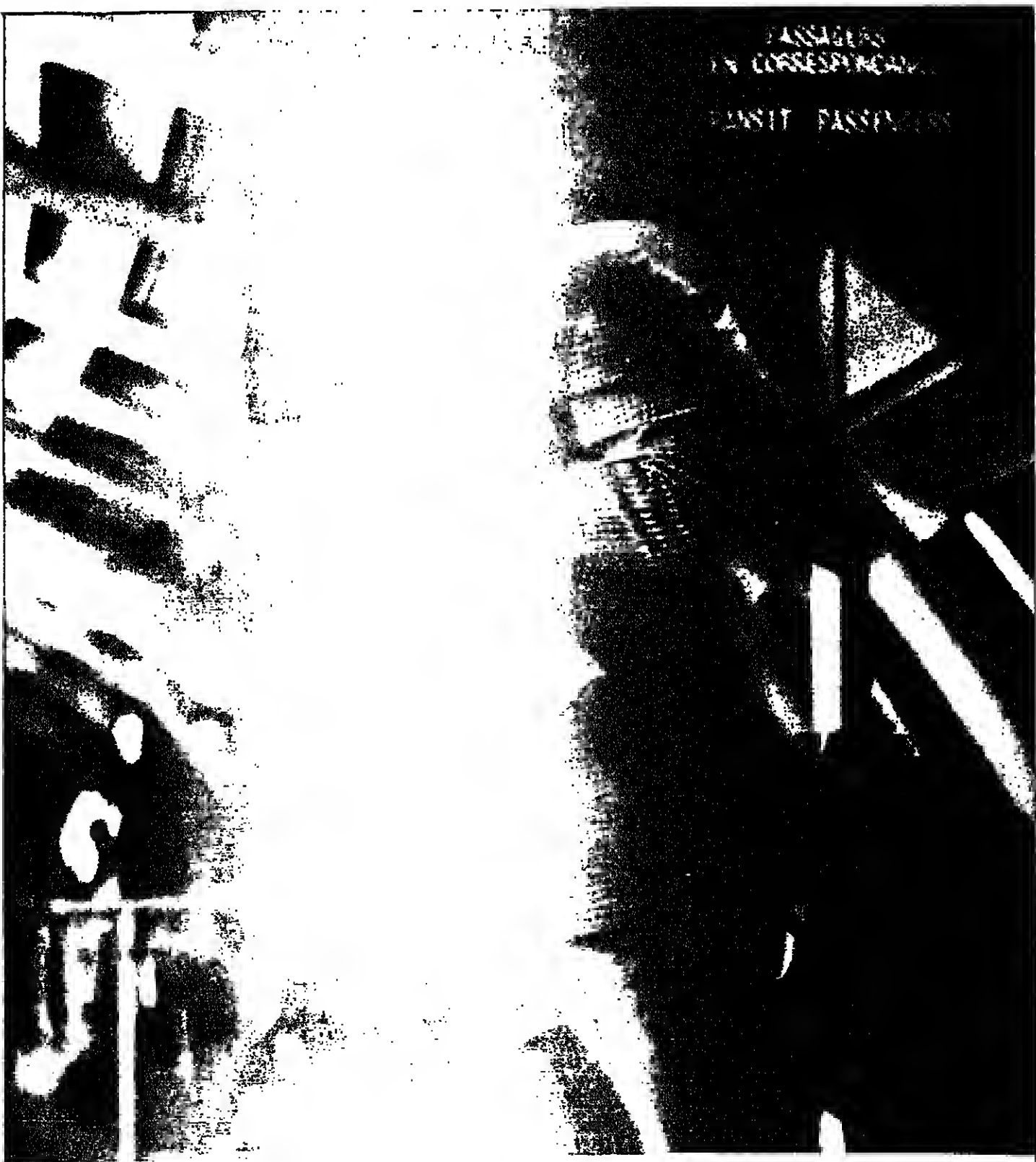
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12 planes destroyed

Afghan rebels attack major Soviet air base

ISLAMABAD, June 3 (Agencies) — A senior Afghan resistance leader claimed Wednesday that his forces attacked an important Soviet air base north of Kabul and 12 aircraft were destroyed.

He said the mortar bombardment on Bagram airbase — the highest Soviet military installation in the war-torn country — was in retaliation for a Soviet offensive on Panjshir Valley, the main resistance stronghold in Afghan province, 100 kms north of the Afghan capital. Further details of the Bagram operation were not available.

Bagram, about 48 kms north of Kabul, has been the scene of fierce fighting since January. A number of Soviet warplanes are known to have been destroyed in the attacks. Burhanuddin Rabbani, No. 3, in the Afghan leadership and defense committee chairman of the new unified Islamic Front, issued a statement within hours of reports from Western diplomatic sources that the Soviets had overrun Panjshir and the rebels suffered heavy casualties.

"This information is not correct," said Rabbani, who in the past has taken pains to ensure the accuracy of reports from Afghanistan. He said the alleged victory is purely the result of "enemy propaganda."

Kyprianou visiting Athens

Cyprus bid to mend rift with Greece

NICOSIA, June 3 (AP) — President Spyros Kyprianou flew to Athens Thursday in an effort to heal a growing rift in Greece-Cyprus official relations, caused by his recent alliance with the Cyprus Communist Party.

Local newspapers editorials commenting on Kyprianou's trip said this was being carried out "under a dark cloud." Frontpage headlines declared Kyprianou's "critical" meeting with Greece's Socialist Prime Minister, Andreas Papandreu, would prove deci-

sive on future relations. Kyprianou, the leader of the centrist minority Democratic Party, avoided making any statement on his departure.

In the five weeks since his disagreement with Papandreu surfaced, Kyprianou has been reiterating this was the result of a "misunderstanding" that would soon be cleared up. An exchange of letters between the two leaders has failed to bring them closer, however.

Earlier, Afghanistan had claimed its troops had wiped out a key rebel stronghold near Kabul, contradicting reports by Islamic fighters that they had scored a major victory in the area.

In a broadcast monitored here Radio Kabul claimed the rugged Panjshir Valley was under government control again. "The nest of counterrevolutionaries in the Panjshir district was eliminated once and for all," it said.

Habib starts new mission next week

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AFP) — Philip Habib, the special U.S. envoy to the Middle East, will undertake a new mission week next to "strengthen the ceasefire" in South Lebanon, the State Department said Wednesday.

Habib's itinerary was not disclosed but the State Department said he would arrive in the area at the beginning of next week. A spokesman said he left Washington Tuesday to spend a couple of days on private visit "somewhere in Europe."

Habib made several trips to the Middle East following the spring, 1981, crisis over the Syrian missiles stationed in Lebanon, traveling notably to Syria, Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan and Lebanon.

He was one of the main advocates of last July's ceasefire in Lebanon.

Ankara tribunal frees Ecevit

ANKARA, June 3 (Agencies) — The Ankara Military Tribunal Thursday released former Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit, who was arrested April 10 and accused of "spreading false news" in a Norwegian newspaper interview.

Ecevit, a Social Democrat, was accused of giving an interview, critical of the Turkish government, to a reporter of the Norwegian newspaper *Arbeiderbladet*, which was published April 1. The tribunal decided to release him after receiving a letter from the reporter saying he had never interviewed Ecevit, but wrote his article from statements made by other people during a stay in Turkey. Ecevit has always denied giving this newspaper any interview.

In another development, Turkish security forces shot and killed an unidentified gunman believed to be a member of the leftist "Dev-Sol" gang, newspapers reported Thursday.

U.S. senator ponders Middle East in Jordan

AMMAN, June 3 (AP) — U.S. Senator Claiborne Pell, a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, left Amman Thursday after a one-day visit in which he met King Hussein.

Pell, the ranking Democrat on the committee headed by Republican Senator Charles Percy of Illinois, also talked with Crown Prince Hassan and Government officials. The talks centered on "Middle East problems." Pell's next destination was not disclosed.

He came to Jordan from Lebanon where he met President Elias Sarkis and other government officials, visited Sidon and Tyre in South Lebanon.

Egypt-Israel rift on talks venue persists

TEL AVIV, June 3 (R) — Israel and Egypt failed at a high-level meeting Wednesday to resolve their differences over where future talks on Palestinian autonomy should be held.

Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali met Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin for nearly two hours after arriving on a hastily-arranged visit to deliver a message from Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak.

Negotiations on autonomy for Palestinians under Israeli occupation were interrupted after Israel insisted that occupied Jerusalem must be one of the venues for the talks. Egypt maintains that the status of the holy city is itself a major discussion topic. Asked after Wednesday meeting whether the two states were near agreement on resuming autonomy talks, Ali told reporters that more time was needed.

He said he had also discussed the possibility of a meeting soon between Mubarak and Begin. A planned state visit by the Egyptian leader was shelved after he rejected Israel's demand that occupied Jerusalem be included in his itinerary. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who attended the talks, said: "Some suggestions were made."

Reagan to get Mubarak's note

CAIRO, June 3 (AP) — Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali is scheduled to deliver a message to U.S. President Ronald Reagan from President Hosni Mubarak June 13, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said Thursday.

Ali, during a three-day visit in Washington will hold talks with Reagan and U.S. secretary of State Alexander Haig to push the peace process. "The main aims of the talks would be to discuss the autonomy negotiations," Ghoneim, the spokesman said.

Ghoneim said Ali also will discuss the possibility of holding a summit meeting between Mubarak and the Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin. He said no time or place for the possible summit had been set.

Shakaa released after questioning

TEL AVIV, June 3 (Agencies) — The dismissed Mayor of Nablus on the occupied West Bank, Bassam Shakaa, was held briefly at the city police station Thursday following a dispute with his Israeli security guards, an Israeli army spokesman said.

The spokesman said Shakaa was released after a brief questioning. An Israeli military source said the dispute occurred when the guards arrested a man who had approached the mayor on the street.

Shakaa, who is one of the West Bank's most influential Palestinian political leaders, was removed from office March 25 by the Israeli military authorities. In 1980, he was the target of an Israeli terrorist bombing which resulted in the amputation of both legs.

about the venues of the autonomy talks. "But he would not elaborate."

Ali, describing the written message from his president as friendly, said he touched on bilateral relations between the two and their peace process. But he did not say whether the letter dealt with the Iran-Iraq Gulf war. Israeli officials said this subject was raised during an earlier meeting between Ali and Shamir.

The autonomy negotiations, which began in mid-1979, have made no tangible progress toward granting self-rule to the 1.5 million Palestinians of the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. Begin has repeatedly said that negotiations will not restart unless Egypt agreed to send its delegates to sessions in occupied Jerusalem, as well as Cairo and Washington. He has been reported to have rejected suggestions by the United States, the third party in the talks, to discuss self-rule in a neutral venue.

New Chad cabinet has 16 ministers

N'DJAMENA, June 3 (AFP) — Prime Minister Djidingar Domo Ngardou of violence-torn Chad has announced the composition of a new government, comprising 16 ministers and six secretaries of state.

The main posts — including the interior, defense, foreign affairs and justice ministries — went Wednesday night to representatives of political-military factions. Chad has been without a cabinet since April 28 when President Goukouni Oueddei announced that a reshuffle was imminent.

On May 8, the main ministers of the previous government became members of a newly-created state council. Djidingar was

appointed prime minister May 19. The new defense and interior ministers are Asheikh Omar and Garonde Djamar, both of the Democratic Revolutionary Council of former Foreign Minister Ahmad Ayl.

Mahamat Nour Adam Barka of President Goukouni's People's Armed Forces becomes foreign minister and Maj. Gane Bang of the Chadian Armed Forces (FAT) justice minister. F.A.T.'s leader, Col. Abdulkader Kamougue, is president of the state council.

Only one member of the former government, Naimbaye Lousimian, keeps his old post, as agriculture minister.

In discussions with Genscher

Israelis urge fresh EEC approach

TEL AVIV, June 3 (Agencies) — Israeli leaders stepped up their diplomatic campaign for a new European approach to the Middle East problem during talks with West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher Thursday.

An Israeli spokesman said Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir told Genscher the European Economic Community (EEC) should provide stronger support for the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process under which Israel and Egypt made peace.

Genscher arrived here Wednesday. Genscher, the fourth foreign minister of a European Economic Community (EEC) country to visit here this spring, met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin and Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir Thursday.

On arrival Wednesday, Genscher said, "we very seriously wish that this peace treaty between Israel and Egypt be the beginning of a development at the end of which there will be a comprehensive, lasting and just peace settlement for the whole of the Middle East."

He said "peace for the Middle East and for Israel is at the same time our peace." Germany abides by the EEC resolution of 1980 calling for Palestinian self-determination and the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation

Organization in the peace process. Israel has rejected this call, refuses to acknowledge Palestinian statehood and is offering limited autonomy to Palestinians living in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Speaking to an Israeli radio reporter in Bonn before his departure, Genscher was quoted as saying, "Every people have a right to self-determination but it is not for us to decide how to implement it." Genscher told the reporter that the words exchanged between Begin and Schmidt would not influence his talks. Relations between Germany and Israel "are valuable in themselves, the purpose of talks is to nurture the meaning of these relations," Genscher was quoted as saying to Israeli radio.

Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who welcomed Genscher at a brief airport ceremony, said Israel was determined to continue with the U.S.-sponsored Camp David process. His comments highlighted the Israeli effort to secure unequivocal West European support for the Camp David agreement in place of the European Economic Community's Venice declaration calling for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) to be associated with the peace process. Israel refuses to have any dealings with the PLO.

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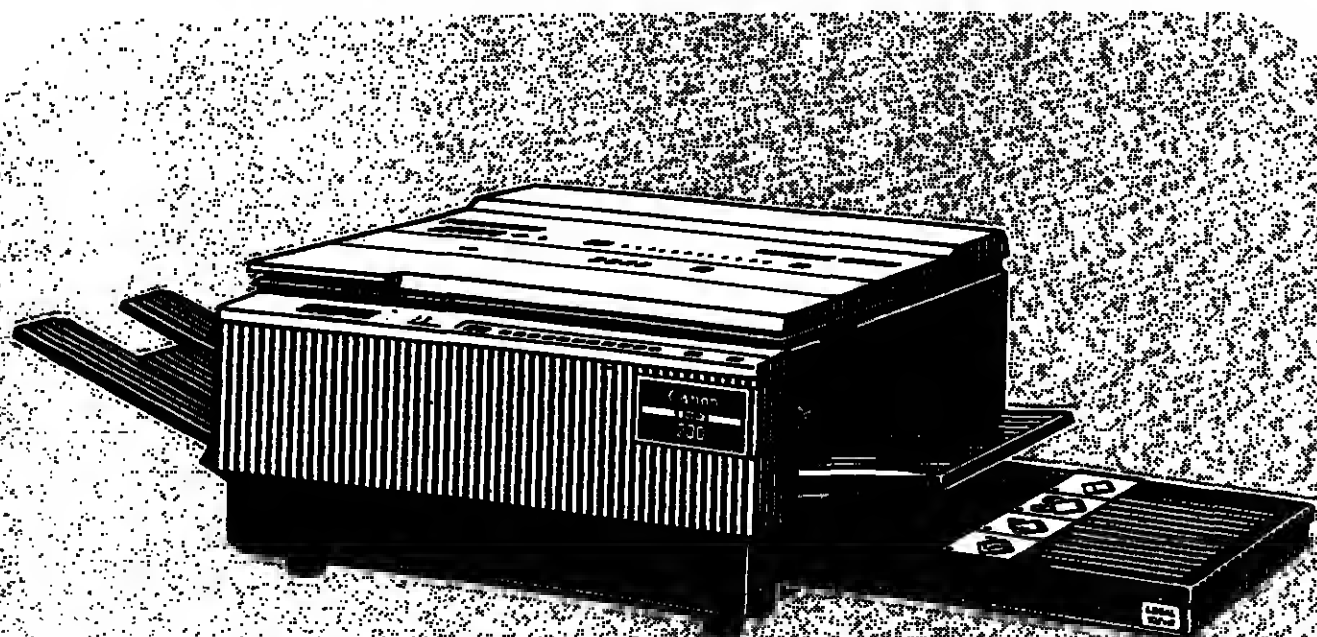
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country, will change in a nearest future the economical physiognomy of Burundi which is almost self sufficient in food production.

In November 1977, President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, paid a three day's visit to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the invitation of His Royal Majesty Khaled. A general cooperation agreement was signed at the occasion. Since then, the cooperation between the two countries is already on implementation stage through the efficiency of the Saudi Fund for Development.

Mr. Ntagabo Joseph, the current Charge d'Affaires of Burundi Embassy in Jeddah, believes that the relations will be more strengthened in the future by setting up a Trade Exchange system between the two Friends Countries.

SHAHBA

Over Cambodia

Viets favor talks with ASEAN

HANOI, June 3 (AP) — Less than two weeks before foreign ministers of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) are due to gather in Singapore for their annual meeting, Vietnam has reiterated that it seriously wants a dialogue with the non-Communist grouping over Cambodia.

But Hanoi is sticking to its known position that a dialogue with ASEAN must precede any pullout of the estimated 180,000 Vietnamese troops in Cambodia. It has however spoken of new "positive factors" for a partial withdrawal of the Vietnamese expeditionary corps, which toppled the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge government in January 1979 and has been bolstering the pro-Hanoi Phnom Penh administration since.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach recently told Agence France-Presse that a partial withdrawal "had not been envisaged for the time being" but added that "such a gesture could be envisaged if it were to lead to a positive gesture from the other side."

The possibility of such a gesture on the part of Hanoi is not ruled out by observers here following Thach's visit to Europe and his plans to visit several countries in the region —

Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia and Burma — and the coming ASEAN foreign ministers' meeting in Singapore.

ASEAN which has been pushing for a coalition of three Cambodian resistance groups, insists it is not a party to the crisis and says any dialogue must be conducted through the United Nations on the basis of resolutions calling for a total pullout of foreign forces followed by U.N.-monitored elections in Cambodia.

Hanoi's view is that a full withdrawal is possible only when "the Chinese threat" ends and Indochinese countries (Vietnam, the Phnom Penh government and Laos) receive "guarantees" for their security. In a recent interview with AFP, Vietnamese Vice-Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang listed the following new "positive factors" for a partial withdrawal:

A changing perception around the world that the Cambodian crisis is not an East-West proxy confrontation but a conflict between China and the Hanoi-led Indochinese bloc.

The diplomatic "isolation" of the ousted but U.N.-recognized Khmer Rouge regime after the failure to forge a tripartite anti-Vietnamese coalition of the Cambodian

resistance.

The military weakening of the Khmer Rouge, whose guerrillas have reportedly suffered "heavy losses" at the hands of the Vietnamese in the just-ended dry season fighting in Cambodia.

The "stabilization" of the Sino-Vietnamese border with a lower number of border incidents this year compared with 1981.

The Vietnamese also believe that the Heng Samrin government in Phnom Penh is gradually reinforcing its position throughout Cambodia. Some analysts here also suggest that Moscow's current bid for a rapprochement with China may lead Vietnam, which is heavily dependent on Soviet aid, to show greater flexibility and thus improve its ties with ASEAN.

But Vietnam continues to insist that its presence in Cambodia "is not an intervention since it came in response to a request from Kampuchea (Cambodia)".

It still maintains that Cambodia's internal situation is "irreversible" and not negotiable. The only thing that can be negotiated is "political settlement between Cambodia and neighboring countries," said Thach.

Hanoi also opposes a U.N. mediating role as long as the world body recognizes the Khmer Rouge. The U.N. "can contribute to a solution of problems of the region if it stops backing the Khmer Rouge and China," Thach said. "If the U.N. changes (by voting to keep the Cambodian seat vacant at next fall's General Assembly session), we will change," commented Giang.

In his interview with AFP, Giang had also said that Hanoi "is ready to withdraw from Cambodia if the Chinese withdraw from the Paracel Islands (a South China Sea archipelago claimed by Hanoi and occupied by Chinese troops) and the Americans from the Philippines". According to analysts here, the statement was meant to show Hanoi's support for a resolution passed by nonaligned nations in New Delhi early last year calling for the withdrawal of "all foreign forces" from Southeast Asia.

India pins faith on peace parleys

NEW DELHI, June 3 (R) — An Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman said India had an "abiding faith" in the possibility of enduring peace and friendship with Pakistan. The spokesman's remarks followed Tuesday's decision by the two countries to resume negotiations on a non-aggression pact.

He said: "We regard it as imperative that there be peace, friendship and cooperation between us." New Delhi and Islamabad agreed to reopen stalled talks on the non-aggression pact after an envoy of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi delivered a letter to Pakistan President Muhammad Zia ul-Haq, although no date has been mentioned.

India and Pakistan have fought three wars in the last 35 years. Talks between them broke down three months ago after Pakistan referred to Kashmir, a disputed territory, at a human rights commission meeting in Geneva. The move to resume talks is expected to ease India's relations with Washington where Mrs. Gandhi is due to visit President Ronald Reagan in July. India has particularly resented the U.S. supplying arms to Pakistan.

BRIEFS

LUSAKA, Zambia, (AP) — Pan-African News Agency Director-General Cheick Ousmane Diallo opened a five-day regional meeting of the African agency Wednesday vowing that the continent was determined to find an alternative to powerful Western media. Diallo, a Senegalese, said PANA should be fully operational before the end of the year. He said the agency will give priority to the "struggle for freedom" in Southern Africa, "and make sure that the silenced voices in South Africa and Namibia are heard."

LOS ANGELES, (R) — Actor-singer Dean Cain was accused Wednesday of a double charge of illegally carrying a gun in his car, a spokesman for the district attorney's (prosecutor's) office said. Each charge carries a maximum sentence of six months imprisonment and fine of \$500.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The State Department said Wednesday that 348 Japanese citizens belonging to a "proscribed" group linked to the Soviet Communist Party have so far been denied visas to attend a June 12 anti-nuclear rally in New York.

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, June 3 (AP) — Space shuttle *Columbia*'s launch crew began a test fill-up of the ship's external tank Wednesday in a rehearsal for the fourth and final test mission at the end of the month.

BRUSSELS (R) — Several political opponents of Zairean President Mobutu Sese Seko, including four members of parliament, were arrested in Kinshasa last week, informed diplomatic sources said here Wednesday. The seven, held in Kinshasa's Makala Jail, belong to the Union of Democratic and Social Progress, a group which has been campaigning for the last 18 months in favor of a second political party in Zaire, the sources said.

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Swedish husbands can be called by their wives' surnames or their own, and Swedish wives may keep their maiden names or adopt their husbands', the Swedish Parliament ruled. If a couple have opted for different surnames, they may decide on how to call their children, according to an amendment to Sweden's law on surnames which the house ratified Wednesday. But if the parents do not notify officials of their choice for a surname within three months after the birth of their child, the offspring will automatically have the mother's name, the new law says.

MONTREAL (R) — A Quebec court Wednesday rejected an Italian government request to extradite nuclear physicist Francesco Piperno to face charges of involvement in the 1978 kidnap and murder of former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro.

Greek or English

There's something in a name

KANSAS CITY, Missouri, June 3 (AP) — Vincent Aloysius Evans wanted to express his love for Greeks by becoming Xartheohadjimadurokaszamnoupoulos. But a judge concerned for computers killed the name change.

Evans, 50, had told the judge it was "real simple." Nuns in the Kansas city orphanage where he grew up had given him a name he never liked because it "didn't sound right." So he wanted Xartheohadjimadurokaszamnoupoulos.

Xar is for Stavros Zacharopoulos, "about the youngest Greek composer there is and one of the finest," he explained.

Theo is for Mikis Theodorakis, who composed the music for *Zorba, the Greek*, and Hadji is for Monos Hadjidakis, one of the oldest living composers of Greek music.

Then there's Tom and Tina Maduros.

They're like family to him. Madur is for them. And, Harry Andioakas. Okas is for the children he babysits.

Back to composers for Zam, in honor of George Zambeta. And Noupoulos, for Chris Nikopoulos, who's "got music like you wouldn't believe."

Xar-theo-hadji-madur-okas-zam-noupoulos. Simple.

But that's 33 letters, said the judge, adding that his research indicated computers only allow 15 to 18 spaces for last names. "Anything over that just doesn't go in the records," said Mason. "I don't necessarily agree that that's the way things should be, but, to be realistic, that's the way things are."

But the judge said Evans could try again with a shorter name. Now Evans is toying with Xartheohadjimadur. That's only 18 letters.

Hinckley wants to keep off testimony

WASHINGTON, June 3 (AP) — John W. Hinckley Jr. told the judge at his trial that he does not want to testify in his own defense, although "I have been advised by counsel I could take the stand."

Hinckley addressed U.S. District Judge Barrington W. Parker after a morning recess that followed the testimony of the last defense witness.

During the recess, chief defense lawyer Vincent J. Fuller met with the 27-year-old defendant in a small cell behind the courtroom. When they emerged, Hinckley appeared slightly agitated as if he had been arguing with Fuller.

"It's your desire not to take the stand?" Parker asked Hinckley. The defendant replied affirmatively. The prosecutor, assistant U.S. attorney Roger M. Adelman, then told the judge that Hinckley should understand that this would be his last opportunity to testify, because the government was beginning its case.

The final defense witness, psychiatrist Daniel R. Weinberger, testified Wednesday it is "seven to 10 times more likely" that Hinckley's brain scan belongs to someone with schizophrenia than to a person without a

severe mental disorder. But Weinberger quickly qualified his conclusion and told the jury, "all it suggests are tendencies, likelihoods and possibilities."

"The chances are greater," said Weinberger, an official of the National Institute of Mental Health in suburban Washington who has studied the relationship between sophisticated brain X-rays and schizophrenia.

Weinberger and a radiologist who testified Tuesday both said Hinckley's brain tissue has degenerated and shrunk in size.

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LONDON, June 3 (Agencies) — The World Cup Soccer finals starting in Spain next month will bring fame to some and handsome financial rewards to almost all.

Already many of the 24 teams who will be battling for soccer's most prized trophy have received substantial handouts for winning through to the finals.

With national pride at stake, football authorities in rich and poor countries alike are bolstering their side's determination to succeed by offering expensive gifts or big cash bonuses if they win. And as sport becomes more commercial than ever, some national squads are making small fortunes from World Cup songs, souvenirs and advertising contracts.

Their revenue will be further increased by worldwide television rights, stadium advertising and ticket sales which are expected to bring in around \$65 million. Two-thirds of this will be shared out among the finalists according to how well they do.

The 36 players who helped France qualify for the finals have a total of around \$1.75 million coming to them out of a bonus fund set up by 17 companies ranging from yogurt producers to car manufacturers. On top of that, players picked for the French squad going to Spain will get the equivalent of almost \$6,000 whether they play or not.

And those who do take part will receive around \$4,000 for games in the first round and a huge \$10,000 in the second round, plus more still for each match point they win. The French will not be the only ones to do well financially.

When the team from Kuwait won the 1980 Asian Cup every player received a

Fame & fortune is the name of the game

Not only World Cup stars, officials too reap the harvest



Michel Platini...makes a whack out of promoting gear outfits. Now in the World Cup finals for the first time ever, the Kuwaiti side can expect still more extravagant gifts if they strike beginners' luck in Spain.

uses of around \$4,000 each if they make it to the second round when the competition starts.

But for most teams the real money will be made well before the first game starts — from the commercial spin-offs a place in the finals has brought.

In financial terms, the most important match for the English and Scottish sides will probably have been played already in the British record charts. Officials of both sides are unwilling to talk money, but one source close to the England squad has said the team could lose up to \$20,000 each from commercial ventures and bonuses if they were forced to pull out of the competition because of the present hostilities between Britain and Argentina, who are also among the 24 qualifiers.

Many observers believe only the long-term commercial benefits of Cup victory would be worth more than the sides have made from their chart successes.

If West Germany win in Spain, team members who have played every match can expect cash prizes of between \$25,000 and \$30,000, authoritative sources say. But even if they do not carry off the Cup, the West German squad will still make more than

\$8,500 each just from a smash-hit collection of their World Cup songs.

Not content with a 150,000-selling single, they have also produced an album that has so far sold over 300,000 copies.

In addition to the cash that match bonuses and brief pop-stardom will bring them, many players will also be supplementing this summer's earnings with regular incomes from endorsing various products under private contract.

France's midfield ace Michel Platini promotes men's clothes, while El Salvador's Norberto Hueni Montoya appears with other members of his national squad in television sportswear commercials.

One of the highest paid footballers, however, must be West German Toni Schumacher, who is estimated to make around \$250,000 a year from advertising.

The players are not the only ones to benefit from World Cup spin-offs. Peru's veteran Brazilian manager Elba de Padua Lima, who played in the 1938 finals, earns undisclosed sums endorsing television sets and cooking spoons — an upshot of the \$60,000 he makes each six months from his contract as national coach.

Meanwhile, in addition to the half a mil-



Toni Schumacher...makes around \$250,000 from advertising.

lion people Spain is expecting for the World Soccer Cup, officials in Madrid are bracing for the influx of thousands of beggars, and airport officials get ready for increased traffic.

Madrid had some 2,000 beggars, or street people, pass through the city last year, and the sum is expected to increase considerably during the World Cup, which starts on June 13.

Carlos Falcon, director of the municipal

authorities, is shelter for the homeless, said the type of beggar who thrives in the city during the match is not the same as the one who thrives in the city during the match. He said they are mostly old and homeless, about 40 years old with no family members.

The municipal police have a special patrol, made up of about 22 agents, which comb the city daily to control the beggar problem, but the unit is not expected to suffer during the World Cup.

The newspaper ABC reported that city officials are considering the possibility of opening up new shelters for homeless people during the 29-day tournament.

Meanwhile, airport officials are gearing for another type of invasion. They say a traffic jam will increase between 15 to 20 percent. Luis Adoncha, air traffic director at the air navigation department, told the newspaper El Pais that Spanish airports are in perfect condition and are ready to receive the additional flights. In the past two years, about \$40 million have been invested in airport renovation in anticipation of the World Cup.

In Bilbao, in northern Spain, airport officials say a record number of flights will land for the match between France and England on June 16. The Bilbao Airport will be open 24 hours a day in anticipation of extra flights that day, officials said. The "soccero" business, meanwhile, is booming. From communities near World Cup postcards are now on the market. The price for the postcards will range between nine and 20 cents. They picture, among holding out a soccer ball, teams competing in the match and a typewriter and camera symbolizing the press.

As Martina outplays Hana

Andrea sweeps Chris off her feet

PARIS, June 3 (Agencies) — Andrea Jaeger, on the eve of her 17th birthday, destroyed Chris Evert Lloyd 6-3, 6-1 Thursday and raced into the final of the French Open Tennis Championship.

Martina Navratilova achieved her win over Hana Mandlikova of Czechoslovakia, the defending champion, even more easily 6-0, 6-2.

The one-sided semifinals surprised the 17,000 fans on the center court of the Roland Garros Stadium. Evert Lloyd was the favorite to win the title for the fifth time and was even rated unbeatable on these slow clay courts. Jaeger and Navratilova were set to contest the final Saturday for a first prize of \$5,000.

Evert Lloyd, who had been hoping to equal the record of five championship wins set by Australia's Margaret Court Smith, was put under tremendous pressure from mid-way through the opening set and finally cracked in

the eighth game.

From that moment onwards it was clear-sailing for Jaeger, and Evert Lloyd's usual impeccable length and line rapidly deteriorated. She dropped the first set in just over half-an-hour and never recovered from a nightmare start in the second.

The fair-haired Jaeger, who comes from Chicago, had given ample warning of her intentions here to anyone who bothered to read the tournament score sheet. In her four matches to reach the semifinal she dropped only six games.

After her victory Jaeger said: "I thought that if I was going to have a chance of winning I would have to keep Chris out there for a long time. Even when I was five-love up in the second I wasn't sure I'd win. She's come back from that situation before."

Evert Lloyd, whose defeat was incredibly only her third on clay courts in 221 matches

since 1973, paid a warm tribute to her opponent. "She played really well. I certainly expected it to be a longer match. All of our previous matches have been closer than that."

"Somehow I never felt comfortable out there and I made a lot of errors. I wasn't nearly as patient as she was and I never got into the groove of my groundstrokes. I lost here in the same round to Hana Mandlikova last year and I felt really flat for a few days. But it got me going for Wimbledon. Maybe the same thing will happen again."

Mandlikova, who had visibly lost interest in the proceedings by the sixth game of the second set and who appeared not to be trying, offered no sympathy for the public or excuses for her performance. "I couldn't hit the ball over the net," said the 20-year-old Prague-born player, without a hint of apology. "I didn't even play two percent Thursday," she said.

Goddard salvages England's pride

REYKJAVIK, June 3 (R) — World Cup finalists England salvaged a 1-1 draw against Iceland when substitute Paul Goddard scored a second half equalizer Wednesday night.

England's side included several players hating to clinch a place in the squad of 22 for the finals starting in 11 days, and they suffered an early jolt.

Iceland posed England's defense a few problems before they took a 22nd minute lead when Atli Edvaldsson crossed for Arnor Gudjohnsen to score. England had to cope with a bare and uneven pitch as well as spirited opposition, and they suffered another setback when striker Cyrille Regis went off

injured just before halftime.

Goddard replaced him and seized his chance to impress in the second half by getting the equalizer. Midfielder Glenn Hoddle played a ball to rough the Icelandic defense and Goddard, near an open goal, scooped beautifully.

England complete their warm-up for the finals Thursday in Helsinki where the stronger part of their squad face Finland.

Meanwhile, finalists France continued an unconvincing build-up to the World Cup when they slumped to 1-0 defeat by Wales. The French have now failed to score in

their last three internationals — they recently lost 1-0 to Peru and drew 0-0 with Bulgaria.

A 56th minute goal by fan Rush brought about the latest setback for France, who face England, Czechoslovakia and Kuwait in the first round of the finals in Spain.

France, in shaky form last Saturday in a minor game against Second Division Spanish side Andorra, failed to live up to the expectations of trainer Michel Hidalgo, who found his team lacked polish and confidence.

After left-winger Didier Six missed an easy goal in the 24th minute, a lacklustre French team without stalwarts Bernard Lacombe and Dominique Rocheteau provided little resistance. France's last warm-up game is in San Sebastian against Spanish champions Real Sociedad on June 11.

Told about the Welsh victory in Helsinki, England manager Ron Greenwood commented: "That's wonderful."

"It's good news for British soccer. If they can do it, it's up to us to do it as well," he said. Greenwood said he had a lot of respect for France and Czechoslovakia, two of England's first round opponents.

"France play really lovely football. I have seen quite a bit of the French players ever since the 1978 World Cup in Argentina, and there's no denying the French could be a real threat," he said.

He said the French were having a lot of scoring problems. "Maybe they are saving it up for us," he said. Greenwood continued England would have to watch out for Czechoslovakia, too. "If they really get their game moving they are capable of beating anybody. But I don't think they can't be beaten."

Italian soccer fans run riot

NOCERA INFERIORE, Italy, June 3 (R) — Police battled thousands of rioters as violence swept this impoverished south Italian town Thursday after the local football team was denied promotion to the Italian Second Division.

Police said the rioters burned 15 city buses after forcing the passengers to get out. A three-year-old child was rushed to hospital with serious head injuries sustained when rioters stoned an express train from Turin in a furious battle with police besieged in the station. All rail traffic between Rome and Sicily was blocked.

Crowds surged onto main arterial roads including the Naples-Salerno motorway, causing traffic jams for miles and effectively sealing off the town.

Paramilitary police reinforcements, brought in from Naples, Calabria and

Caserta, began making dozens of arrests in an effort to halt almost 24 hours of continuous rioting.

The trouble started when Nocera's football team was barred from promotion to Italy's Second Division. Football authorities decided to award a disputed match to Nocera's opponents, so denying the team promotion. When the news broke Wednesday night, infuriated supporters went on the rampage, smashing shop windows, burning cars and setting up barricades throughout this town.

Reports from the scene said damage was widespread and severe. Burning cars littered the streets and factories and offices remained closed as part of a general strike. Police later said they had succeeded in clearing part of the railway line and were trying to open main roads.

Tom Weiskopf strolls out of Kemper Open

By Charles W. Holmes
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 3 — Tom Weiskopf walked off the course at the Kemper Open the other day without saying a word. His ball laid in the rough at No. 9, his four amateur playing partners stood stunned, and Weiskopf, three-time champion of the Kemper, headed for the clubhouse and a ride back to his hotel.

Pressure on the tour, even during a preliminary, nothing-to-lose pro-am round, takes its toll. Weiskopf said he left for "personal reasons" and refused further comment. It marks a string of early departures for the

three-time Kemper Open champion, failing to finish three tournaments in as many weeks.

Professional golf, it has been said, is like playing chess in a busy airport terminal; it requires all the concentration despite all those distractions. Some golfers can handle it, and others like Weiskopf, who is said to be upset over the demands of his professional life and family life (he has a wife and two young children), could not this time. The 39-year-old veteran and 33rd on the Professional Golfers' Association money list this year with \$65,456, is back home in Phoenix.

Chi Chi Rodriguez also had to withdraw from the pro-am on Wednesday because of a bad back, finishing nine holes. In contrast to

Weiskopf, Rodriguez stands at 177th on the money list, with only \$3,705 in winnings so far this year. But early in the round, it was obvious that he was willing to persevere.

Kemper officials were obviously upset over Weiskopf's early departure from the tournament, and the possibility of losing Rodriguez, a popular though seldom-winning veteran who still attracts large crowds. The Kemper Open was using Weiskopf as a drawing card.

In addition to winning the event three times, he tied for second place last year, and was to be paired Thursday and Friday with the winner from last year, Master's champion Craig Stadler.



Amos Otis...to Royals' rescue.

American League Eastern Division					National League Eastern Division				
	W	L	Pct.	GB		W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	31	17	.646	—	St. Louis	32	19	.625	—
Boston	30	19	.612	1 1/2	Montreal	28	21	.569	4 1/2
New York	25	22	.523	5 1/2	Philadelphia	26	22	.542	4 1/2
Cleveland	25	22	.521	6	New York	27	23	.540	4 1/2
Milwaukee	24	24	.500	7	Pittsburgh	20	27	.426	10
Baltimore	23	25	.479	8	Chicago	21	30	.412	11
Toronto	22	27	.449	9 1/2	Western Division				
					Atlanta	29	20	.592	—
California	31	20	.608	—	San Diego	27	21	.563	1 1/2
Chicago	28	20	.583	1 1/2	Los Angeles	25	26	.490	2 1/2
Kansas City	27	21	.563	2 1/2	Houston	22	28	.440	7 1/2
Oakland	25	27	.481	6 1/2	San Francisco	22	30	.425	8 1/2
Seattle	25	28	.472	7	Cincinnati	20	29	.408	9

To give England 9-wicket triumph

Wood flogs Indian attack

HEADINGLEY, England, June 3 (API) — Opener Barry Wood, recalled to the team after an absence of almost five years, scored an unbeaten 78 Wednesday to steer England to a nine-wicket triumph over India in the opening Prudential Trophy One-day Cricket International at Headingley.

Set a target of 193 by India, England reached the target with more than four overs to spare for the loss of only Chris Tavare. Tavare and all-rounder Wood put on 133 for the only England wicket to fall and the tourists never looked like pegging back Wood and debutant Alan Lamb.

Tavare made 66 before being plumbly bowled by Madan Lal, while South African-born Lamb contributed a competent 35 not out. Lal and Dev were the only Indian bowlers to shine. The rest of the Indian attack proved easy meat, particularly for the veteran Wood, who was in a dashing form.

Wood's performance earned him the man of the match award. India always faced an uphill task after making a disastrous start. New England captain Bob Willis won the toss and put the tourists in to bat on a surface that had now fully recovered from the soaking it received Tuesday.

At one stage the Indians were 68 for five, only captain Sunil Gavaskar (38) providing resistance to the England pace attack. Ian Botham was the major thorn in the Indians' side—he took four wickets, including those of Dilip Vengsarkar. Sundep Patil and Gundappa Vishwanath in a fiery 12 ball spell.

Kapil Dev struck a whirlwind 60 in the afternoon to make the match a contest. Yashpal Sharma (20) and Ravi Shastri (18) helped the tourists rally after lunch was taken at 85 for five and all-rounder Dev then set about the England bowling. His innings was a masterpiece, but the weakness of their bowling subsequently cost the Indians dearly.

Meanwhile, Yorkshire secretary Joe Lister defended the covers which allowed heavy rain to seep into the pitch before the match.

He was replying to criticisms from Indian manager Raj Singh, who blamed the pitch after watching his side collapse to 114 for seven. Raj Singh claimed that better precautions should have been taken against a thunderstorm which flooded parts of Headingley.

"I would like to say that a Test center should have provided better covering for a wicket for a One-Day game," he said.

Although the lake which had formed at one end of Headingley Tuesday night had disappeared to allow the game to start promptly, Raj Singh claimed the ground was still unfit.

For season's second ton

Zaheer slams unbeaten 162

LONDON, June 3 (Agencies) — Pakistan Test player Zaheer Abbas slammed 162 not out in a Gloucestershire total of 267 on the opening day of their English County Cricket Championship match against Lancashire Wednesday.

The brilliant Zaheer sprinkled his second three-figure score this season with 22 boundaries, his square cuts over a fast outfield being virtually unstoppable. With his fellow Pakistani Sadiq Muhammad (43), he put on 107 for the third-wicket. But no-one else could stay long, and Gloucestershire's last five wickets went for 19 runs — four of them taken by West Indian paceman Colin Croft in 10 deliveries while conceding only one run.

Somerset captain Brian Rose surrendered the chance of a first century of the season when he had made 97 against Glamorgan. He



Zaheer Abbas...runs out of partners.

declared at this point with the total 300 for six. Rose hit a six and 13 fours, earlier, Peter Roebuck (190) and Jeremy Lloyd (44) shared an opening stand of 103.

Kevin Jarvis, Ebdine Baptiste and Derek Underwood each claimed three cheap wickets, as Hampshire, led by Kent for 158, Kent replaced with 127 for three after the third wicket had fallen at 30.

Graeme Cook, left out of the England team for the One-Day game against India, responded with a timely 81 for Northants against county champions Nottinghamshire, while the Zimbabwe touring team, led by former South African off-spinner John Traicos, opened their short program by taking three Worcestershire wickets in a rain-reduced day at Worcester.

Hankin nets both for Whitecaps

SAN JOSE, California June 3 (API) — The Vancouver Whitecaps beat the San Jose Earthquakes 2-1 Wednesday night in a North American Soccer League contest before a crowd of 7,289 fans.

Forward Ray Hankin of England posted Vancouver's first score at 12:54. In the second half, Quakes forward Chris Dangerfield, also of England, scored at 64:08. Hankin scored again for Vancouver.

San Jose is now 7-5, still at the top of the Western Division, while Vancouver improved to 6-5, jumping ahead of San Diego and into second place.

In another match the Edmonton Drillers lost their first game of the season on home turf with a 2-1 defeat at the hands of the Jacksonville Teamen.

The victory, before 5,321 spectators, raised the Teamen's record to 4-7. England's

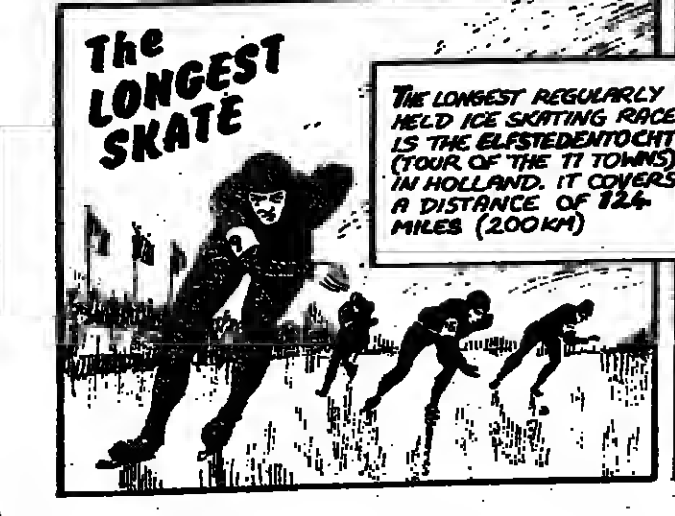
Keith Berischn scored Jacksonville's opening goal, his first of the season, at 14:22. In San Diego, the Toronto Blizzard blanked the San Diego Sockers 4-0. Cliff Calvert of England opened the scoring for Toronto, followed by Duncan Davidson of Scotland.

Dave Byrne scored his team's third goal off a penalty before substitute David Fairclough completed the rout.

In Portland, Oregon, Ron Fletcher of England, Dale Mitchell of Canada and John Bain of Scotland each got a goal and an assist to give the Portland Timbers a 3-1 victory over the Fort Lauderdale Strikers.

The victory broke a three-game losing streak for Portland, which has a 5-5 record. It was the first shutout for Fort Lauderdale, 9-5, since the New York Cosmos beat the Strikers 2-0 on June 24, 1981.

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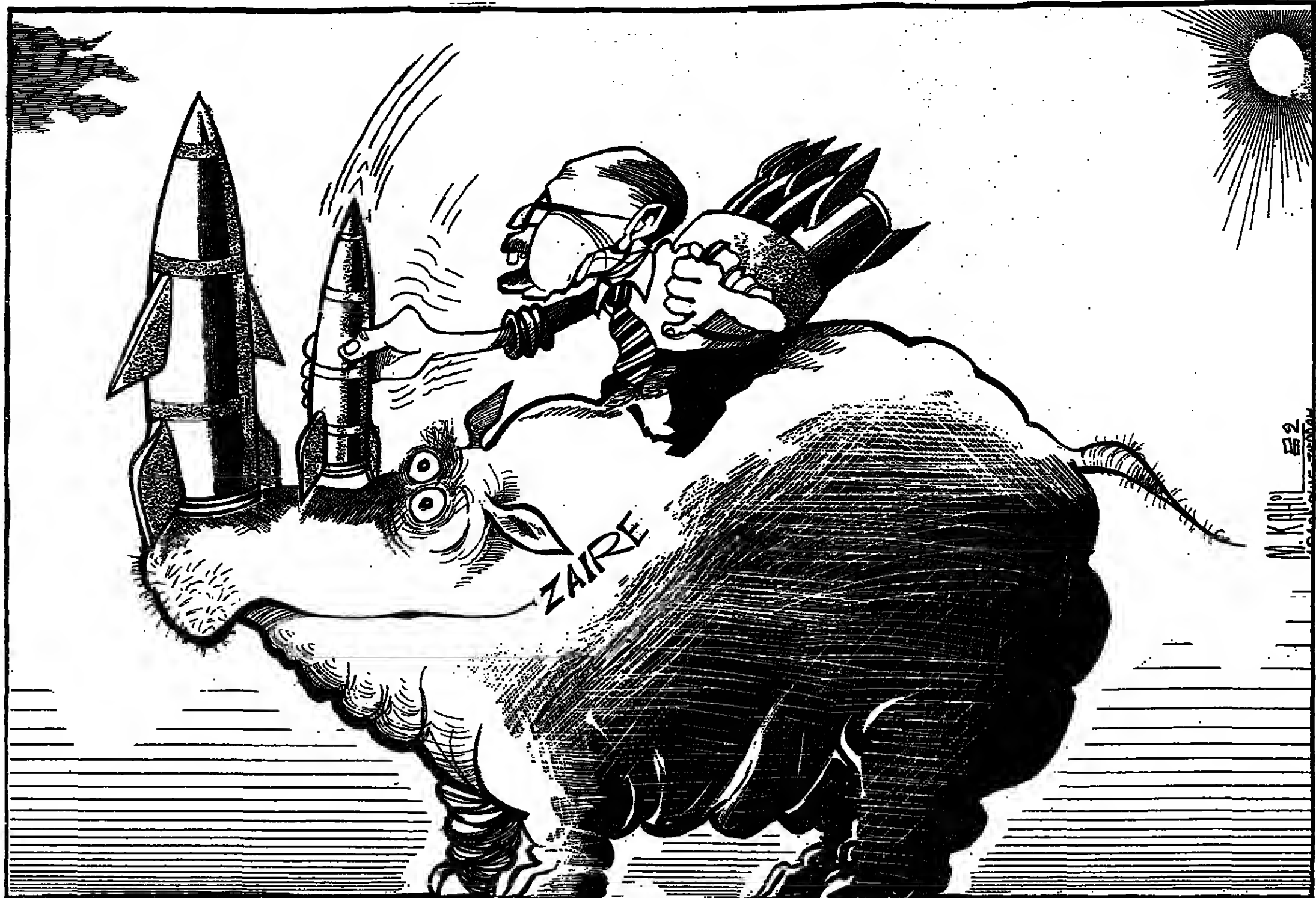
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Buenos Aires life unaffected by Falklands war

By Hugh O'Shaughnessy

BUENOS AIRES — FROM FRIDAY Argentines realized that a war is not a football championship. In a war there are no goals but death and destruction," proclaimed Clarin, Argentina's mass circulation newspaper the other day. While I usually have a genuine and deep respect for Argentine journalists' perception of Argentine reality I wondered if the columnist was really accurate this time.

Although in the past few days the transition has been made from aphony to a hot war, the physical impact of the fighting taking place 1,000 miles to the south on the 10 million people of greater Buenos Aires is still pretty small. It is true street lighting has been reduced and neo signs and lighting in shop windows banned, but the city is still a city of plenty where no one starves. The staples of life are still cheap. The autumn climate is reasonable and only the most alarmist of the porenos, as the inhabitants of Buenos Aires are called, think that a British raid on the city is possible. Argentina is suffering deep recession and startling inflation but this is nothing new and can scarcely as yet be put down to the Falklands crisis.

THE Teatro Colon, one of the world's largest opera houses and a 1908 monument to the fin-de-siecle bonanza of Argentina's most brilliant epoch, is comfortably filled every night. Last week the Hungarian diva Anna Marton and an excellent local tenor Luis Lima were justifiably attracting favorable press notices.

IMPORTED luxuries fill the shop windows of the Buenos Aires Harrods but, with the recession, the cavernous lifts of the great store are empty and the salesgirls and salesmen have a listless air.

THE FALKLANDS crisis has underlined Argentina's penchant for intellectualizing every last ounce of a political problem, a penchant which fits awkwardly but nevertheless constantly with Argentina's extreme sentimentality. The press center of the combined general staff on the second floor of the Sheraton Hotel this week laid on a series of five o'clock discussion meetings for the foreign press with leading intellectual exponents of the Argentine case and retired officers and diplomats. They were poorly attended by the foreign journalists because foreign news bounds were out and about trying to gather that rare commodity — reliable news about the war.

PITY the poor Anglo Argentines. Solid citizens and in general unaware of the inconsistencies of claiming to be able to maintain a "British way of life" under successive dictatorial governments, they were delighted when Margaret Thatcher became prime minister and began to stop what they saw as the collapse of British moral fiber under successive Labor governments. But the prime minister's insistence on British rights in the Falklands has produced something approaching schizophrenia in the local Anglo community, some of them are sheepishly seeing themselves identifying for the first time in their lives with leftwingers Dame Judith Hart and Tony Benn. Like some Channel Islanders in World War II many Anglo Argentines have, without blinking an eyelid, swallowed the junta's version of the Falklands dispute and less than 1,500 of the supposed 17,000 British passport holders have bothered to register their address with the British interests section of the Swiss Embassy.

THE LOCAL newspapers are hard at work spinning a protective cocoon of good news around their Argentine readers. The sub-editors have in particular done a dedicated job of putting hopeful headlines on reports which might otherwise depress their readers. Nevertheless foreign reports, including regular reports from the ministry of defense in London, are freely available in the remotest corners of Argentina's voluminous newspapers — (ONS)

New actors appear on Kremlin stage

By Mark Frankland

LONDON — New actors have appeared on the stage of Kremlin politics.

One of them, Yuri Andropov, until last week head of the KGB, the Soviet security and espionage service, is of course not entirely new. But he now has a new role, that of secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, a post which with his membership of the Politburo puts him at the heart of the Soviet power system and seems to make him a strong candidate as a successor one day to President Leonid Brezhnev.

The other is so new that he is not even a candidate member, let alone full member, of the Soviet Central Committee. Vitali Vasilyevich Fedorchuk has shot into new eminence from the important, but not central, post of head of the KGB in the Ukraine, to which he was appointed in 1979. But he has only been a full member of the Ukrainian Politburo for two years.

Very little is known about Fedorchuk in the West, but that is itself significant. For the last 25 years the KGB has been run by party officials who were well-known national figures before their appointment. Andropov was the secretary at the Central Committee responsible for relations with Communist countries before he went to the KGB. His two predecessors, Shelepin and Semichastny, had both been heads of the Komsomol, the Soviet mass youth organization.

But Fedorchuk seems to be a professional KGB man. He holds the rank of colonel-general. The last professional to run the Soviet security service was Ivan Serov, from 1954-8. He was involved in some of the most ruthless of Stalin's operations, notably

the wartime deportations from newly-acquired territories (Rumanian Bessarabia, the Baltic states), and of whole Soviet minorities later during the war with Hitler. The appointment of Shelepin as his successor in 1958 was welcomed by some Russians as a hopeful sign that the KGB would operate in a non-Stalinist way.

This hope was, on the whole, justified. The party leadership has in the last quarter century re-established control over the KGB and any ruthlessness on the part of the latter (notably the offensive to destroy dissident organizations of recent years) has been done clearly on the party's orders. Fedorchuk was himself deeply involved in this offensive, for dissidence in the Ukraine merges with a Ukrainian nationalist movement that is one of Moscow's oldest enemies.

The intriguing but unanswerable question is why Fedorchuk? Why not, if a professional was wanted for the job, turn to Army Gen. Tsinev or Col-Gen. Chebrikov who appear to be joint first deputy chairmen of the KGB and who are both full members of the Soviet Central Committee?

Tsinev is said to be associated with Brezhnev, as was his predecessor Tsvigun whose death earlier this year was clouded by rumor of misbehavior in high Moscow places. The Central Committee meeting last week which appointed Andropov back to the party secretariat also appointed three new members, two of whom are clearly close to Brezhnev. The Soviet leader's authority cannot be said to be waning.

But with Brezhnev's health very much on people's minds in Moscow and with Andropov's move widely assumed to be aimed at positioning him better for the succession when it comes (it would be

thought untactful for a new Soviet party leader to come straight from the security service), everything that happens now in the Soviet capital is being scrutinized for its political significance.

Since there is nothing yet known about Fedorchuk to connect him with Brezhnev or any other Soviet leader apart from Andropov, who would have worked with him closely over the last few years, the appointment, to say the least, does not seem damaging to Andropov. It should be remembered, though, that an appointment of this importance is made by the whole Politburo and could not have been made if Brezhnev or any sizable group within the Politburo had opposed it.

The one obvious qualification that Fedorchuk had for the job is that he is a Slav. There had been, closely connected with Moscow rumors favorable to Andropov, another story that his KGB job would be taken over by Geydar Aliyev, the party boss of the Azerbaijan Republic. Aliyev had run the Azerbaijan KGB before becoming party chief with the special brief of blitting widespread corruption. A rather name mentioned was Edward Shevardnadze, the Georgian party leader who was his republic's police, as opposed to KGB, boss before his appointment to the party leadership with a similar brief.

But both these candidates suffered from one vast disadvantage. They are not Slavs and their taking control of the KGB would very likely disturb many Russians, Ukrainians and Byelorussians who are the core of the Soviet Union. The latter have not forgotten the reputation of the last man from the Caucasus who ran the Soviet security service: Lavrenti Beria, one of Stalinism's most sinister and efficacious servants. — (ONS)

Falklands dispute hurting Brazil

By Oliver Wates

BRASILIA —

Brazil's foreign policy makers have managed to steer a middle course in the Falklands crisis, despite conflicting emotional, political and economic pressures. So far, Brazil has avoided annoying either Britain or Argentina, maintained its Latin American alignment, continued the development of a new relationship with the United States and kept the confidence of the world's bankers on whom it depends.

But diplomats and government officials consulted in Brazil agree that the dispute has already hurt this country of 120 million people and the government believes that nothing but harm can come from the conflict. The main fear of the generals, who have held the real power in Brazil since 1964, is the possibility of Argentina turning to the Soviet Union in defeat, some diplomats say.

Though much of the anti-Communist rhetoric of previous years has subsided and Brazil has relaxed relations with the Soviet Union, the military is strongly opposed to any spread of Cuban or Soviet influence in South America. The idea of a firm Soviet foothold in Argentina, which shares a stretch of border with Brazil, would cause deep concern in Brasilia.

Brazil is also not happy at the prospect of political instability in Buenos Aires if Argentina is defeated. The resurgence of a strong military populism south of the border would concern the government here, which is in an election year. The military is engaged in a gradual program to return the country to full democracy and the influence of any powerful political trend waiting over the border could upset the delicate balance achieved so far, one political observer said.

Many influential Brazilians fear that a defeated Argentina could be a difficult neighbor, citing the unresolved Beagle Channel dispute with Chile as a potential trouble spot. On the other hand, an Argentine triumph would not be welcome in some sectors of the armed forces where suspicion of Brazil's traditional rival for power in South America still lingers. The former Portuguese and Spanish colonies fought a series of battles in the past over disputed territory.

Some of the press, in general more pro-British than the foreign ministry, have been more outspokenly suspicious. One respected newspaper last week published a detailed list of the Brazilian and Argentine armed forces and weaponry under the

heading "The balance of forces of the two countries."

One result of the Falklands conflict is pressure to increase Brazil's military spending, which at between two and three percent of gross national product is proportionally one of the smallest in Latin America, according to one diplomat.

Brazil's economic strategy, however, depends on low military spending. "They just don't have the money," said one foreign economist. Initially strident calls from senior officers for more cash have been tempered by the consideration that Brazil has no quarrel with any of its neighbors.

Navy Minister Maximiano Fonseca told reporters in Rio de Janeiro recently that an extra frigate would cost as much as the new port complex at Sepetiba, vital to the country's export drive. "How can I ask for it?" he said.

Brazil's export-orientated economy has already suffered from the Falklands crisis. Argentina was its sixth biggest market last year, with exports totaling \$880 million, and any further damage to the Argentine economy would depress Brazil's prospects there. Brazilian vehicle shipments around Cape Horn to Chile, where they are engaged in a struggle with the Japanese, have also been disrupted by the fighting and the alternative route via the Panama Canal is expensive.

Brazil, like many other countries, was put on the spot when Argentina seized the disputed islands on April 2. For the past few years, the independent-minded foreign ministry has been seeking to reverse Brazil's traditional isolation from its Spanish-speaking neighbors. A series of presidential visits underlined a new preoccupation with Latin America, and Argentina, the historic rival, was a main target.

Helped by President Joao Figueiredo, who lived in exile in Buenos Aires in his youth, the foreign ministry overcame much of the instinctive mutual suspicion of the two military-dominated governments and built up bilateral trade and cooperation. But at the same time, almost half of Brazilian exports go to Western Europe and North America and with an enormous foreign debt approaching \$70 billion, Brazil is tied to the goodwill of the international bankers and loans from other governments.

The average Brazilian is equally split. Reactions range from those who volunteer to fight the British out of "Latin American solidarity" to others who say the Argentines, best known here as wealthy

tourists or football rivals, should be "taught a lesson."

Most Brazilians seem bewildered by the conflict. The foreign ministry's response to the challenge has been moderate support for Argentina without doing or saying anything that might seriously offend Britain. (R)

AUTONOMY DILEMMA

The so-called "Palestinian autonomy talks" between Egypt and Israel continue to stall, despite the visit to Israel by Egypt's foreign minister. The major issue at this stage is Israeli Prime Minister Begin's insistence that the venue for the talks should be Jerusalem, while the Egyptian view is that the problem of Arab Jerusalem's future is one of the items on the agenda, and that to accept Jerusalem as a venue would be to prejudice the issue.

Washington has been trying to solve this dilemma. Its latest attempt is a visit to Cairo by a special envoy. The efforts have so far made no apparent progress. Begin for his part has declared willingness to meet both President Mubarak and President Reagan in Washington.

The Americans are anxious that the Camp David approach to the question of the Middle East should at least give the appearance of vigor, given the pace of developments in the area. They therefore are anxious not merely for the renewal of the talks but for widening them so that a substantive Camp David option remains on everybody's cards.

In the meantime, Washington is attempting to defuse the situation along the Lebanese-Israeli borders by pressurizing Begin against invading Lebanon or generally breaking the ceasefire with the Palestinians. On this issue, as well as that of a general Lebanese settlement, the Americans are consulting with some Arab capitals. The consultations are given added urgency by the present phase of the war between Iraq and Iran.

The tempo of events in the Middle East is moving quite fast.

Saudi Arabian press review

Thursday's newspapers underlined the importance of King Khalid's call on the Arab and Islamic world to establish solidarity "particularly at this crucial stage of Arab and Muslim history."

Commenting on the King's statement at Tuesday's cabinet meeting, *Al-Riyadh* said, "The Kingdom's policy has always sought to affirm Saudi Arabia's Arab and Islamic role based on its historic responsibility. When the country's leader underlines the importance of Arab unity, he is reiterating the Kingdom's stand toward the challenges which are aimed at undermining the Arabs' will and disturbing stability and peace all over the Arab nation."

The paper urged the Arabs and Muslims to refrain from all slogans and ideologies which created enmities and disputes. *Al-Bilad* stressed that unity was the only means for the Arab and Islamic world to face challenges and dangers threatening its existence.

The paper affirmed that the Kingdom's call for establishing Arab and Muslim solidarity was based on its strategy aiming at

attaining Arab and Islamic ambitions and facing the dangers and challenges imposed by Zionism, communism and imperialism."

Al-Jazirah said the participation of the whole Arab countries in the Gulf states' initiative to have a unanimous Arab stand on the Iranian-Iraqi war was inevitable in view of the common destiny and time.

Okaz stressed the importance of the Kingdom's efforts to end the 20-month-old Iraqi-Iranian war and its keenness to preserve Arab and Muslim strength and potential. The paper said the recent meeting of the GCC foreign ministers had outlined the dangers threatening the Arab and Muslim nation and added that Arab solidarity was the only way to ward off such threats.

Noting the Kingdom's efforts to put an end to war, *Okaz* reflected to King Khalid's message to Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid in this respect. It said the strong relations between Algeria and Iran "entitle Algiers to use its good offices for ending the war." (SPA)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, June 4th, the 152th day of 1982. There are 210 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1647 — England's King Charles I is seized as hostage by the army.

1800 — Genoa capitulates to French forces.

1805 — The United States concludes peace treaty with Tripoli.

1813 — Prussia and France sign armistice of Poischwitz.

1815 — Denmark cedes Pomerania and Rugen to Prussia in return for part of duchy of Lauenburg.

1878 — Britain and Turkey sign secret agreement to check Russian advance in Asia Minor, whereby Britain promises to defend Turkey against further attack and Britain is allowed to occupy Cyprus.

1944 — Allied forces enter Rome in World War II.

1959 — U.S.-owned sugar mills and plantations in Cuba are expropriated.

1967 — Jordan's King Hussein says Israel will strike soon and announces that a Jordanian pact with Egypt has been extended to include Iraq.

1970 — Kingdom of Tonga in Pacific becomes member of British Commonwealth.

1976 — The United States loses fight to keep the Palestine Liberation Organization out of 132-nation World Employment Conference.

1978 — China's Foreign Minister Huang Hua, visiting Zaire, is sharply critical of Soviet and Cuban involvement in Africa.

Thought for today:

He who will not economize will have to agonize — Confucius, Chinese philosopher (551 B.C.-479 B.C.)

On Crime and Punishment

By Adil Salahi

It is not my intention as I write this article to try to defend Islam against the charge that it prescribes harsh punishments in order to lower the crime rate. Too many people have repeated this allegation which can be made only by one who has not made a thorough study of his subject, or one who wants to apply to Islamic society rules and standards which are, by their very nature, inapplicable to it.

That Islam prescribes severe punishments is a fact. Islamic punishments, however, are commensurate with the crimes they seek to eradicate. This is sufficient answer to that often-repeated accusation. I simply add that there is nothing in Islam which we need to apologize for. Indeed, the Islamic judicial system has been, and is still, far ahead of all other systems in establishing the principles which aim at reducing the crime rate while establishing justice to the society and the individual at the same time.

It is generally agreed nowadays that crime is the result of perversion. No man who is physically and psychologically healthy resorts to crime in order to achieve his objectives. Punishment, therefore, must aim at the correction of this perversion or safeguarding the society against its consequences, or, better still, at both these objectives.

This is indeed the basic Islamic view with regard to crime and punishment. Islam also lays down that while the interests of society take precedence over those of the individual the latter can only be ignored when they directly clash with the interest of society.

Furthermore, punishment is not to be exacted except in cases where certainty has been established as to the identity and circumstances of the criminal. In other words, the benefit of the doubt must be given to the accused. No one is convicted on the basis of circumstantial evidence alone. Besides, the

criminal must be a sane adult acting by his own free will in order for the prescribed punishment to be administered against him. When all these conditions are fulfilled, it is then that the following Qur'anic principle applies: "Men of understanding! In the law of just retribution, there is life for you, so that you may remain God fearing."

Punishment in the Islamic system is of two kinds: those which are defined like those prescribed for murder, adultery, theft and drinking intoxicants; and those which are not defined in the same manner. The latter type may vary in nature and severity according to the individual and social nature of the crime and its perpetrator. It is up to the judge who adjudicates in a certain case to determine the punishment to be inflicted. In his determination, however, he is guided by the general Islamic principles of justice and safeguarding the interests of society and the rights of individuals. He is, therefore, not free to pass a judgement of a reuke when the case calls for one of imprisonment. Both reuke and imprisonment are acceptable methods of punishment for crimes of this type. Other forms of punishment include sending into exile, flogging and fining.

Scholars differ in their interpretation of exile. Imam Abu Hanifa interprets it as imprisonment. He considers the Islamic homeland as one place so exile can not be effected in it. Exile to a non-Islamic place is simply unacceptable. Again, not all schools of thought approve of fining as a punishment. The majority of them, however, accept it as a legitimate punishment in certain cases. What we have to bear in mind with regard to this type of punishment is its flexibility according to the type, scale, nature, frequency and circumstances of the crime.

Next week, we will tackle those crimes for which a specific punishment has been prescribed.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent
Believers, give in alms out of the good things which you may have earned and out of that which We bring forth for you out of the earth. Do not choose for your spending the worthless things which you yourselves would not accept without averting your eyes in disdain. Know that Allah is self-sufficient, ever to be praised.
Satan threatens you with the prospect of poverty and bids you to commit what is indecent, whereas Allah promises you His forgiveness and bounty. Allah is munificent, all-knowing. He gives wisdom to whom He will. He who is granted wisdom has indeed been granted wealth abundant. Yet none except those endowed with insight bear this in mind.

(The Cow: 2; 267-9)

Our dialogue

Interest Money

Q. Can a Muslim give away to the poor the money he gets as interest on his deposit account in a Western bank?

Mahmud Abdullah
C.C. 574
P.O. Box 167
Jeddah

A. Allah has condemned in the Qur'an all forms of usury. None is permissible. The Prophet (peace be on him) has invoked Allah's curse on both the one who takes it and the one who pays it. There is no doubt that money which accrues in usury, or interest, is "bad" money. It may be useful to the poor, or so it may seem to us, but it does not acquire any purity if it is simply given to the poor. One must not deal in interest or usury in any circumstances.

Scholars differ with regard to the interest which accrues to a Muslim, whether he seeks it or not. Some scholars prefer that it should be taken and paid over to the poor. They base their argument on two points: (1) If it is left it can only benefit the bank, which is non-Muslim. The bank may use it for an anti-Islamic purpose. (2) If the poor take it, not knowing that it is interest money, it can only help relieve their hardship.

Against this, other scholars say that what Allah has condemned cannot be good to anyone, rich or poor. The practice of putting one's money in a deposit account in order to give the accruing interest to the poor tends to reduce one's willingness to give of his own money for charity.

The most important reason against such a practice is the fact that Allah tells us in the

Qur'an not to choose "bad" money for our charitable spending. (The relevant verse is published elsewhere in this column.) The Prophet also tells us "Allah is pure and He accepts only what is pure". Certainly, interest or usury money cannot be described as pure.

My own humble opinion is that it is not right for a Muslim to seek interest in order to give it away. If he wants to give away for charity, he has to choose of the best "halal" money he earns.

Working Women

Q. Is it permissible for women to go out to work alongside men? If so, are there any conditions to be observed?

Abdelaem Nawab
P.O. Box 4829
Jeddah

A. There is no harm in women going out to work provided that they observe the same restrictions with regard to their appearance and mixing with men as they have to observe in their other life pursuits. If a woman has to work with men, she must be careful not to be alone in a room with one man. At least, one more woman must be alongside her. The place of work should, ideally, be an open place where people, or other colleagues, may come in and go out without restriction.

If a woman works with men, she must always be properly dressed, in the same way as when she goes to the market or any other place where she may be seen by men. That is, she is allowed to show only her face and hands.

Life of the Prophet - 61 The First Military Maneuvers

As he settled in Madinah, the Prophet realized that a long-drawn clash with Quraysh which held the banner of idolatry and pagan faith and traditions was inevitable. Over the last few weeks, we have discussed how the Prophet wasted no time in consolidating the foundations of his new state. Internally, the fabric of the social structure of the new society was of the highest quality. Relations with other communities in Madinah were put on a sound basis. A well-trained army, which was soon to prove its caliber, was built.

The establishment of the new state was indeed a great achievement which crowned the Prophet's hard work over the past 14 years. We must realize that Madinah was not an isolated city. Its relations with its neighbors were, therefore, highly important.

All around Madinah, there were bedouin tribes who did not have much of an idea about Islam. Independent though these tribes were, their natural sympathies were with Quraysh.

Like Quraysh, they were idol worshippers, although religious values did not count for much in their lives. More importantly, Quraysh was still the recognized superpower of Arabia. Something, therefore, had to be done to persuade those Arab tribes that things had changed.

Moreover, the Prophet's mission was universal. That is, he was commanded by Allah to make his message known to all mankind and to call upon them to believe in it. At no time did the Prophet envisage the establishment of the new state as his final objective. The new state was simply the base from which he would move to explain his message to the rest of Arabia, and from thence, to the world at large.

To achieve both objectives, the Prophet started to send out armed groups of his companions in what historians have called "sarayaa", roughly translated as expeditions. These were, practically, maneuvers through which the Muslims learnt a lot about their enemies: their capabilities, their swaying power with other tribes and the depth of their feelings against the new state. At the same time, these maneuvers enhanced the Muslims' fighting ability and enriched their knowledge of the land surrounding them.

The first expedition set out barely six months after the Prophet's arrival in

Madinah. Thirty men from the Muhajireen commanded by Hamzah, the Prophet's uncle, went toward the seaside to stop a trading caravan of Quraysh. The leader of the caravan was none other than Abu Jahl who had with him 300 men. No clash took place as tribal chief called Majdi bin Amr of Jubainah intervened to prevent a clash. This expedition took place in Ramadan of the first year of Hijra.

The following month, i.e. in Shawal, the Prophet's companion Ubaidah ibn Al-Harith commanded a 60-man-strong expedition with the Prophet's instruction to go deep into the district of Rabigh, which was closer to Makkah than Madinah. There at a water spring called Ahyah, they met Abu Sufyan leading a Makkah force of 200 men. The two sides shot their arrows against each other but no direct fighting took place.

A few weeks later, i.e. in Thul-Qadah, Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas was the commander of a 20-man-strong expedition which went on foot, traveling by night and hiding during the day. On the fifth day, they arrived at a place called Al-Khanar, which was, according to their instructions, the furthest point they could reach. Having learnt that the Makkah caravan they were supposed to intercept had been a whole day ahead of them, they had to go back.

Nearly three months later, that is, in Safar of the second year of Hijra, the Prophet himself led a group of his companions and set out until he reached a place called "Waddan". There he concluded a peace agreement with a tribe called Dhamrah. He met no enemy and went back.

Having rested in Madinah for a short while, he set out again leaving Abu Salamah as acting ruler of Madinah. He went as far as Al-Asheerah, close to Yanbu, where he stayed for a few days and made another peace agreement with the allied tribes of Mudliq and Dhamrah. He then went back to Madinah.

Shortly afterward, Kirz ibn Jabir of the Fihri tribe raided the grazing grounds on the outskirts of Madinah. The Prophet himself chased him with a group of his companions up to the valley of Safwan, close to Badr. Kirz escaped. Historians call this chase the First Badr Expedition.

As time passed, expeditions increased in frequency and significance. We will continue, Allah willing, with them next week. (To be continued)

Camels are more than beasts of burden

By David Barnes

JEDDAH — Camels are so numerous and such an integral part of the life and scene here in Saudi Arabia that the newcomer might be forgiven — after the initial flush of interest — for passing over this remarkable beast of burden and not giving it a second thought. However, the history of the camel is long, varied and full of surprises, least of all the little acknowledged fact that the coming of the camel directly led to the abandoning of the wheel in the Middle East — the very place where the wheel originated (the wheel was not abandoned in all its forms, the potters' wheel survived as did the *noria* the huge water wheels used in irrigation).

The ancient Assyrians and the peoples of Mesopotamia were the first to exploit the camel for food, transport and warfare between the seventh and ninth centuries B.C. The camel was domesticated in Southern Arabia some 6,000 years ago, primarily for its milk. But it was long after the fall of the Assyrian empire before the camel breeders began to exert themselves as a political force. Two developments had first to take place, an efficient modern camel saddle and a long lance. The lance effectively replaced the bow and arrow and capitalized on the great height of the camel in comparison with a horseman.

Only then could the famous caravan cities of Petra, Palmyra and Makkah be born. The nomads were able to dominate the lucrative spice and frankincense trade by seizing control of the long distance caravan routes that linked the East and West. This camel-based military power resulted in an economic shift from the established areas, towns and cities — into the desert.

Prior to the coming of the camel, oxen were used to pull carts and wagons. In the Middle East there were systems of Roman and Persian roads and wheeled vehicles were abundant. How was it then, that the camel was able to supplant such an efficient and established means of transport?

Oxen could not match the camel's staying power over long distances, particularly through desert. The camel can plod along, 20 miles a day, with up to 500lb on its back — for weeks on end. The oxen could match it for pace but not its durability. The camel eats otherwise unusable desert plants, needs little attention and can go days without water. Wheels are useless in soft sand.

The shortage of wood was another contributing factor in the rise of the camel. Even in early days the Middle East was largely deforested. Wood for cart-making was expensive, whereas ancient saddle technology required very little of this material. The farmer and the merchant in the settled areas were able to leave the care and breeding of camels to the nomads. More and more people with goods to haul simply gave up their wagons and hired camels. This led to encroachment of camels into the settled areas and gradually they completely took over from the wheel, the entire wagon-making industry disappeared. So complete was the transformation that one is hard pressed to find any specific words relating to the use or construction of carts or wagons in either the Arabian or Persian languages.

It is also noted in history that the Roman Emperor Diocletian issued an edict on prices relating to camel transport in the third century A.D. Wagon transport, it appears, was 20 percent more expensive than the use of camels. So ultimately the camel won over the wheel on economic grounds.

From the 7th century A.D. the expansion of Islam enabled the people of Makkah to spread camel breeding to new geographical areas. Wheeled transport was already gone in the central Middle East. (Visitors to Granada, an old Arab city in southern Spain



GRAZING: Nature has endowed the camel with unique physical and behavioral qualities to cope with the harsh desert life.

are usually surprised to find a caravansary — intact. This ancient inn, complete with spacious courtyard and storage areas, is where the camel caravans used to put up en route to cities like Cordoba, Avila and Toledo.)

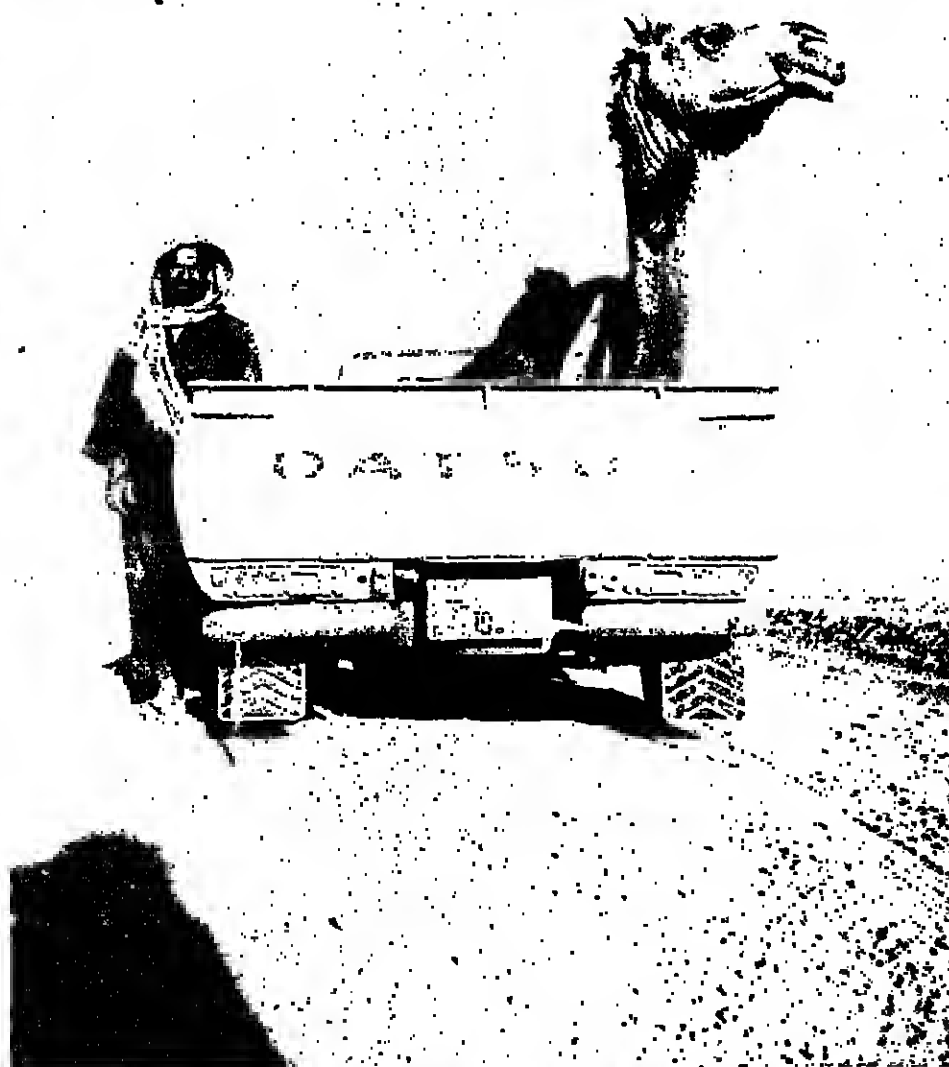
The camel has wider implications at the cultural level and it is inevitable that any animal that plays important social and economic roles over thousands of years will leave an indelible mark on the art, thought and customs of a society.

The presence of camels has also served in adding to the already rich Arabic language.

There are almost 500 words that describe the dromedary. A single term can evidently pinpoint an animal's age, sex and breed.

Some historians argue that the rhythmic, swaying motion of the camel influenced the meter of ancient Arabic poetry and music and while the Westerner's would never dream of waxing lyrical about a bumble cart horse, many poems have been dedicated in Arabic to the steadfast camel. Another novel role, apart from the transport of goods such as silks and spices, is the fact that camels carried the great learning of the Orient into Europe — literally on their backs.

Today, the age of the camel is past — or is it? In World War II the oil companies were forced to rely on camels for transport, through the lack of tires. Who can tell what the future holds for the camel? History has a habit of repeating itself and whoever laments the passing of the "camel phase" might do well to remember that 2,000 years ago someone else was lamenting the passing of the wheel. (Material culled from several sources including work by Richard W. Bulliet, Center of Middle Eastern Studies, Harvard University).



MODERN SIGHT: Camels are often seen these days being transported in pickup trucks.

At its master's service

By David Barnes

JEDDAH — The camel has been described as "a horse designed by a committee." But this is unfair — to the animal, that is. When examined more closely, the camel turns out to be a walking list of fascinating facts, perfect ammunition to memorize and take back home to impress the friends and family. Nature has endowed the camel with

unique physical and behavioral qualities to cope with the harsh desert life. No animal has served a people as faithfully as the camel has the Arabian nomads — and endeared themselves to countless generations in the process.

The camel served the nomad for over 6,000 years, bearing loads across the sands not to mention their warriors into battle. It gives rich milk, edible meat, its hide can be transformed into leather goods and in former times camel hair was spun into rugs, clothing and made into tents.

The Arabian dromedary, tamer than its twin-humped cousin the Bactrian camel from Central Asia, arrived in Arabia 1,000,000 years ago from North America — where it had taken some 40,000,000 years to evolve. The camel in fact died out on the American Continent, was re-introduced in the 1850's by the U.S. Army in the southwest. But the experiment did not prove successful.

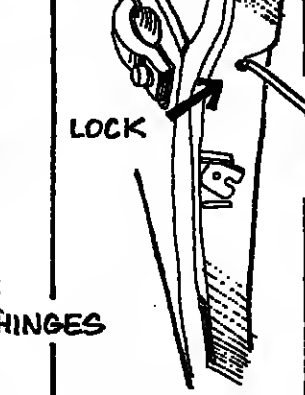
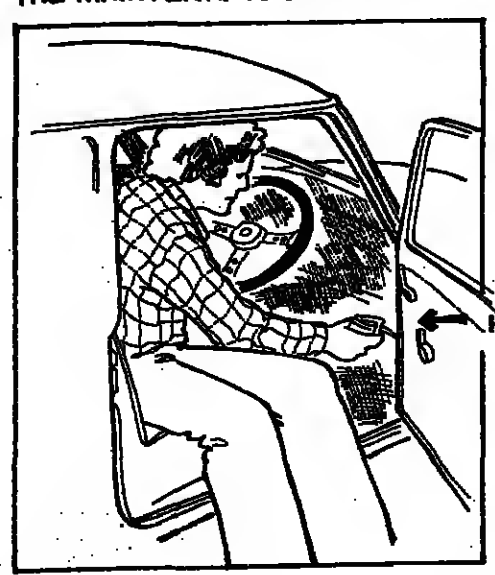
The camel lives to about the age of forty but it can only begin taking loads at the age of four. This animal has been known to carry half a ton 25 miles a day. Some camels can cover 100 miles a day unloaded and racing beasts can average around 18 mph over a nine-mile course.

The Arabs have a simile "as bashful as a camel" but like human beings, camels display a wide range of temperaments, ranging from amiable to downright disagreeable. But no matter what disposition it may have it always obeys its master. Freya Stark in one of her Arabian adventures commented on how even a youngster could lead a camel train without undue risk. And Wilfred Thesinger wrote of a female camel totally devoted to her master, it refused to let the unfortunate man sleep properly and sought reassurance that the man was still alive — at half-hourly intervals, throughout the night.

SELF-SERVICING

WRITTEN & DRAWN BY BILL CALDWELL

IT'S EASY TO FORGET SMALL ITEMS IN THE MAINTENANCE SCHEDULE

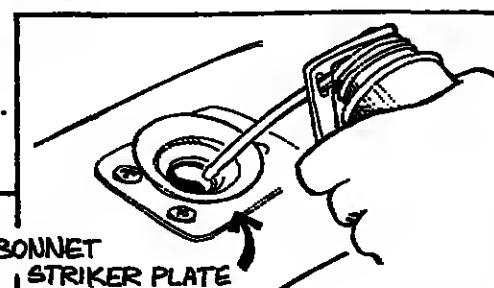
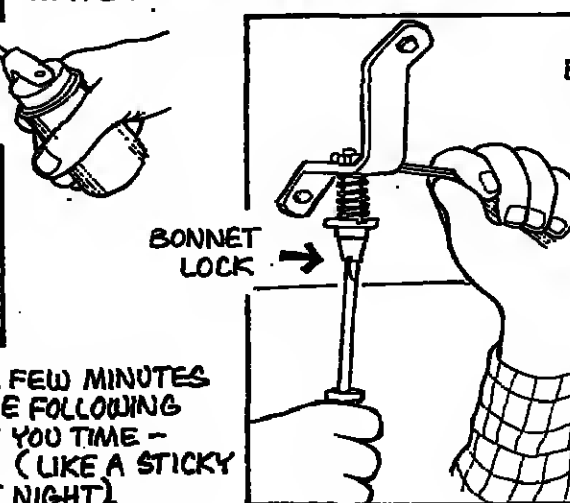


BUT TRY TO SPARE A FEW MINUTES TWICE A YEAR ON THE FOLLOWING POINTS. IT CAN SAVE YOU TIME — AND TROUBLE LATER (LIKE A STICKY DOOR LOCK ON A WET NIGHT).

DO-IT-YOURSELF CAR MAINTENANCE

LUBRICATE HINGES ETC.

USING MACHINE OIL, LUBRICATE DOOR HINGES, LOCKS, BONNET AND BOOT HINGES AND SEAT RUNNERS. ALSO PUT A SMALL DAB OF GREASE ON THE DOOR-LOCK STRIKER PLATE



GREASE OR OIL THE BONNET STRIKER PLATE

BONNET

GREASE BOTH ENDS OF THE BONNET RELEASE CABLE.

THE BONNET LOCK CAN BE ADJUSTED TO GIVE A MORE SECURE LOCKING ACTION (AS SHOWN).

MINISTRY OF POST, TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE

Invitation

To ladies, lady school teachers and girl students on the occasion of the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" Exhibition.

The Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has the pleasure to invite all lady school teachers and girl students of schools, institutes and universities to visit the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" Exhibition held in the Saudi Telephone, West Region Headquarters at the Communications Quarter, Jeddah (formerly Hai Al-Nuzlah) during the period (18-20) Sha'aban 1402, corresponding to (10-12) June 1982.

The Ministry of P.T.T. is offering this opportunity to view the latest developments in telecommunications in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Time of Exhibition:
From 5:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.



Invitation

To All Establishments and Companies (in the Public and Private Sectors) on the occasion of the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" Exhibition.

The Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has the pleasure to extend an invitation to all Public and Private Sector employees to visit the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" Exhibition held in the Saudi Telephone West Region Headquarters at the Communications Quarter - Jeddah (formerly Hai Al-Nuzlah) during the period (21-23) Sha'aban 1402H corresponding to 13-15 June, 1982.

The Ministry of P.T.T. is offering this opportunity to view the latest developments in telecommunications in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Time of Exhibition:
From 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M. and
From 5:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.

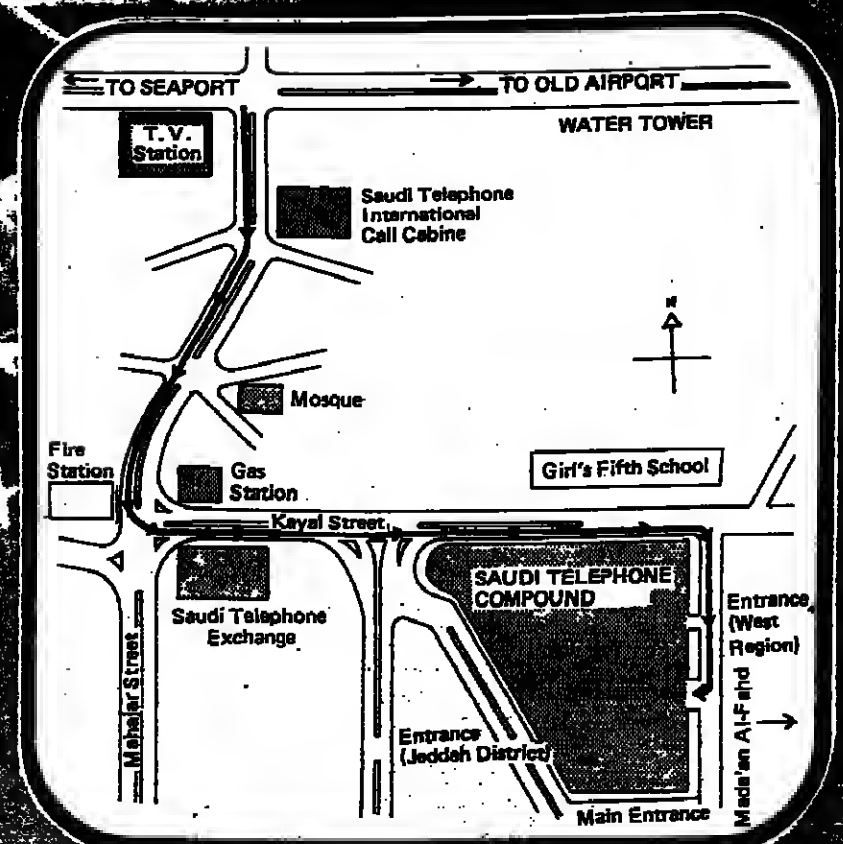
Invitation

To all school teachers and male students on the occasion of the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" Exhibition.

The Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone has the pleasure to extend an invitation to all teachers and male students of the universities, institutes and schools to visit the "Saudi Experience in Telecommunications" Exhibition held in the Saudi Telephone, West Region Headquarters at the Communications Quarter, Jeddah (formerly Hai Al-Nuzlah) during the period (25-27) Sha'aban 1402, corresponding to (17-19) June 1982.

The Ministry of P.T.T. is offering this opportunity to view the latest developments in telecommunications in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

Times of Exhibition:
From 10:00 A.M. to 1:00 P.M.
From 5:00 P.M. to 10:00 P.M.



Decorating idea

Plants, trees can be grown outdoors, moved inside for protection in winter

By Mary Jo Boury
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH — Tropical plants grow well on the terrace or balcony during favorable climate, decorate indoors during rest of the year.

Plants are generally divided into two categories. Those grown indoors and those grown outdoors. In the garden, plants found in the home for decoration are actually tropical garden plants in their native habitats. By moving indoor decorating plants outdoors during favorable climate, one can double their decorative usefulness while providing a healthy grown atmosphere.

Citrus plants, palms, and guavas are excellent plants for indoor/outdoor use. Wheeled out on to the terrace or balcony, these plants add considerable beauty. The larger variety of citrus trees rather than the small calamondin oranges, are merely decorative indoors, but once placed outdoors they will flower and begin to bear fruit. Seeds planted from break-fast grapefruits or oranges, however, will

never bloom as well as nursery — cultivated varieties and rarely bear fruit as tasty as the original fruit.

Figs, such as "Ficus carica" and black skinned "mission" produce a large amount of fruit, and the palms and guavas grow more in one good season on the balcony, compared to two full years indoors.

Even with the escalated growth rate from outdoor exposure, it is best to start with the largest specimens possible. Guavas, 'Poidium Guajas' are an exception, bearing fruit in three or four years from the beginning of growth from a seed. The plant is usually not available through a florist shop; fresh guavas can be found in a grocery store or vegetable stand during season. The plant is very attractive with its shaggy trunk, and among the easiest of all pot trees to grow. Any type of soil, from clay to sand to light loam is suitable; a standard potting mix is ideal. Plant a few seeds within the first month after they are removed from the fruit. Water and care for the guavas as you would any house tree.

Glossy privet, *Ligustrum lucidum*, is a true outdoor tree that looks attractive on the terrace. The plant also does well when moved indoors during adverse weather. Reaching six or more feet in height, the waxy leaves can easily be trimmed to achieve a desired shape. If the privet does not fit in the desired corner, simply trim the plant until it does. The growth will reappear when placed outdoors again next season. This plant can also be trimmed into different desired shapes.

Weather conditions outdoors may be too extreme for immediate exposure after spending long periods of time in a quiet existence indoors. Plants should be placed with a minimum exposure to wind on the terrace. Direct sunlight may be harmful at first; acclimate plants slowly by placing them in shady spot first, then moving them gradually to sunnier and sunnier locations over a period of more than two weeks. Citrus privet and guavas can be exposed to full sun once they have adjusted to the outdoors. Figs and coffee trees, on the other hand, should have only a few hours of sun a day, and most palms, though they will thrive on your patio, do not take well to a great deal of direct sun.

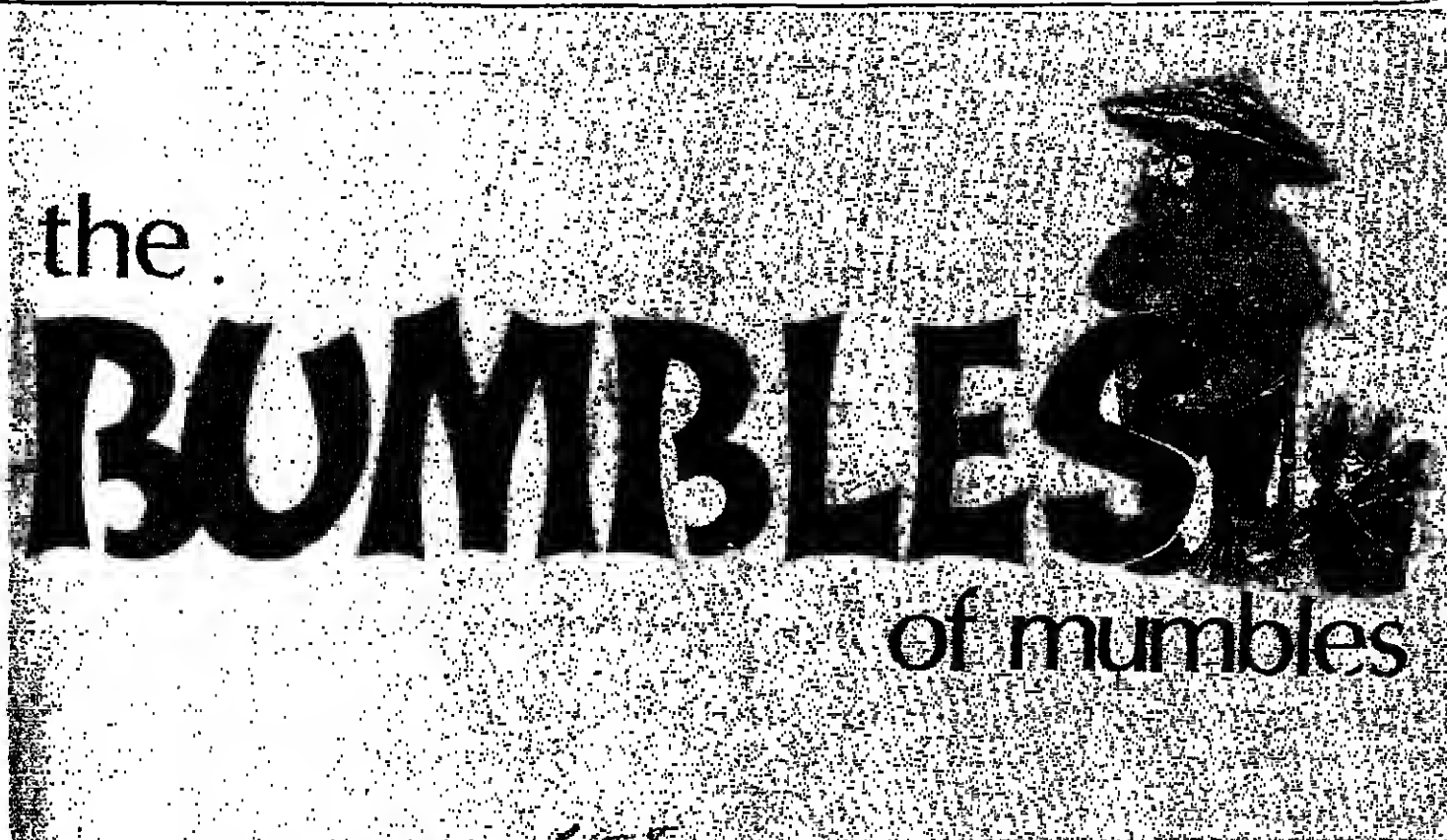
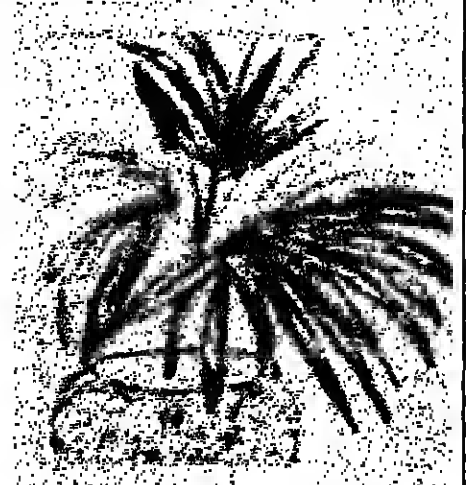
The fishtail palm, *Caryota mitis* the Euro-

pean palm, *Chamocrocos humilis* (which can take more sun than most) and the Kentia palm, *Howea Forsteriana*, are particularly good candidates for moving about, since they form large, lush specimens given the boost of some outdoor living.

A gentle acclimation schedule is not necessary when bringing plants back indoors. Do reduce the watering slightly and cut down on fertilization as well. With less light, the plants' soil does not dry out as quickly, nor does the plant grow as fast.

There are only a few inconveniences to growing indoor/outdoor plants; moving the large plants can present a problem. By tipping the pot one way, bunching an old blanket or rug under it, then tipping it back in the other direction to get the rug pulled under completely provides a moving platform once the pot is on the rug or blanket it can be dragged to the desired position.

A band truck is the best way to move large plants. Plants should also be repotted every couple of years. Try to time this messy procedure while the plants are outdoors to minimize clean-up. But don't wait until the end of the season. Repot them after a few weeks of outdoor exposure. By then they will have acclimated themselves and will be ready to begin a new growing spurt. Depotting the plants gets them off to a booming start.

Dearlo and the misty mist
Part II: Dearlo is sinkingBy Alexandra D. Frith
Illustrations by Nicholes Domine

Dearlo's arms were aching from holding them up so high out of the mud. He was too afraid to lower them as they would sink into the mud too. He tried to call out in a final attempt to attract someone's attention but all he could muster was a croak.

Then, just as he had given up hope, he heard a sound. No! It was louder than just a sound; it was a voice calling out "Hullo there!"

"Over here!" Dearlo managed to croak.

"Over where?" came the reply.

"On the mudflats," Dearlo yelled harder.

Then, to Dearlo's surprise, a big white seagull came waddling toward him through the mist. "Well, well! What have we here?" asked the seagull, looking at Dearlo up to his armpits in mud.

"Please help me out if you can," wailed Dearlo.

"Of course," said the seagull. "I wouldn't leave my worst enemy in a mess like that. Of course I'll help you."

With that, he flew up above Dearlo's head. Then, spreading his wings, he lowered himself down, placed his claws around Dearlo's shoulders and pulled with all his might. The mud pulled back at Dearlo's legs.

Something had to give and it did! With a loud "pop!", the mud gave up and Dearlo was

pulled clear up into the air in the claws of the big seagull.

"Thank you! Thank you!" yelled Dearlo to the seagull, who was now flying through the mist towards the Bumble's home beneath the pebbles. Gently the seagull placed Dearlo near his home.

"There, little Bumble you are safe now," said the seagull.

"How can I ever repay your kindness?" asked Dearlo.

"Please don't worry yourself about that now little Bumble. Perhaps one day I shall ask a favor of you."

"Pray, what is your name?" asked Dearlo.

"I am called Singing Wind, chief of all the seagulls in the Mumbles area."

"I am deeply in your debt, Singing Wind."

Dearlo was a little nervous now because he realized that this was the great white seagull he had heard so many tales about. He was considered the bravest seagull in the whole of Wales.

"I thank you once again," said Dearlo.

"Should you ever need the help of the Bumbles at any time, please do not hesitate to ask for me, Dearlo, and I shall summon all the help that you may need."

The big white seagull smiled and said "Farewell, Dearlo Bumble. Next time do not get wandering out by yourself in the fog and mist. It is too dangerous."

"I'll remember," laughed Dearlo.

With that, the Seagull spread his wings,

flapped them gently, and up and away he went. Dearlo realized, as he watched the seagull fly out of sight, that he could see right up to the blue sky above.

The fog was lifting.

One by one, the other Bumbles came out of their little homes. They were amazed to see Dearlo covered in mud and looking in such a sorry state.

They crowded around him while he told them his terrifying tale. They stared in wonder and remarked on what a lucky little Bumble he had been.

"Yes," agreed Dearlo, and sang this little song:

"To Singing Wind I send my thanks.

He saved me from the muddy banks.

Through mist of grey, he rescued me.

His friend for life I'll always be."

He spotted his two friends, Lillypop and Toggler, making their way across the pebbles towards him. They threw their arms around his neck when they heard his terrifying story.

Then they all went home to wash the dreaded mud off Dearlo and have a nice cup of seawater tea with winks and cockles.

Dearlo was now fully recovered from his ordeal. "What a lucky little Bumble I am," thought Dearlo as he snuggled down in his little scallop shell bed that night. "Goodnight, Singing Wind, wherever you are, and thank you!"

Next Friday: The oah elves of Oak Lea

Sailboat fishing era uses environment

PARIS (RFI) — Good news for the lovers of "old-fashioned" sailing boats: tunny sailboats, which had disappeared in France since 1935, will be coming back into fashion in France. Eole, the first tunny sailboat of its generation, has already been launched at Lorient, in Brittany, and has been on the high seas since last July 15.

Made for the fishermen of Etal, this boat, built by a shipowner of Plouhinec (Morbihan), is one of the three winners of the contest launched in 1979 for the design of an efficient and economic fishing boat. Its two

younger brothers, *Erispoe* and *Cadoudal* will soon be launched in its wake.

But this is not simply a return to old-time fishing. With a good breeze behind it, this revolutionary tunny boat can reach a speed of ten knots, thanks to its 200 square meters of sail. It also possesses an auxiliary engine of 140 horsepower. The great advantage of course is a big saving in fuel: nearly 6,000 liters of fuel oil per week, compared with a boat of the same tonnage but fitted with a 400-horsepower engine. This represents a saving of 400,000 francs for a fishing season

of 40 weeks per year.

Another advantage is that the job of handling the sails, which could have been a major difficulty for the five crew members normally on the fishing boat, has been considerably simplified, thanks to a system of rolling up the sails which enables the operation to be rapid and effortless. In addition, the *Eole* (and its little brothers) will be able to practice a very selective type of fishing with its 18 lines or "trawls". The traditional white-tunny fishing in this Lorient area of Brittany will profit considerably from this new sailboat.

Knotting, a traditional decorative art

By April Tsao

TAIPEI, (CNA) — Knot-making has been a popular folk art in China for centuries. Before Chinese characters were invented, people usually tied a knot in a rope to record events. A commentary by the Han Dynasty scholar Cheng Hsuan notes that "Great events were recorded with large knots, and minor events were recorded with small knots."

Knots come in many varieties. Some have strictly practical uses; some are primarily decorative; and yet others are designed to incorporate both utility and beauty.

Chinese knots are fashioned both to serve as binding and to catch the eye as objects of beauty in their own right. "Unfortunately," Miss Chen Hsia-sheng, a curator of National Palace Museum of the Republic of China, said "the study of Chinese knotting has been neglected because of knotting's status as a handicraft and its usually minor role as an embellishment for other art objects." She maintains, however, that "not only has Chinese knotting survived, but it is continuing to evolve as an art form."

According to Miss Chen who has devoted much of her career to studying as well as practicing the art of Chinese knotting, traditional knots have been classified into ten basic types. Of these ten, seven have been



ORNATE KNOTS: Chinese knotmaking is the legacy of a 5,000-year old tradition. It requires creativity and patience.

traced to specific dynastic periods. They are: Double Coin or Shuang-Chien knot dated from the Liu Sung dynasty (AD424); Hindu Swastika or Wan-tzu knot, fashioned after the Buddhist symbol, Round Brocade or T'uan-chin knot; Cross or Shih-tzu knot; Double Joint or Shuang-lien knot; Cloverleaf

of Mu-shu-yeh knot and Niu-kou knot.

Patterns of knotting thought to be not only beautiful, but "mystic" appear as designs in all manner of tapestries and rugs. Transcending more mundane uses, decorative knots were even sent to people as tokens of good wishes and expressions of love much like modern greeting cards.

Chinese women like to knot threads into a variety of decorative items. Usually they use colorful knots to decorate clothes, hair, ladies bags, fans and jewelry.

With their adroit hands Chinese women can knot colorful threads into various shaped patterns such as flowers, birds, and butterflies. In wearing national costume — Chi Pao, it seems to be indispensable for Chinese women to use flower-shaped button knots to decorate the dress.

Nwadays, the beautiful knots have been used by Chinese families as a house decorations. The knots usually could be seen hanging on doors, flower pots and lamps. Decorative knots have always been subordinated to the objects they adorn in terms of size, shape, color and symbolic content.

In making knots, patience is needed most. The entire design is usually made with a single thread, so that one wrong move can ruin the whole thing. Thus, knot-making not only can discipline people's patience but also stimulate their inventive capabilities.

Culinary delights

Spaghetti is tasty, easy to prepare

By Mary Jo Boury
Riyadh Bureau

RIYADH — It seems that most cooks have their special "secret" recipe for spaghetti, but keep in mind that pasta comes in so many variations that if you use only one spaghetti/tomato sauce you may be missing out on an abundance of rich, Italian cuisine. Below are several excellent recipes from Italy that are quick to prepare with plenty of flavor. Try preparing a three or four pasta sauces and inviting your friends over to help try them at your home. If you have time, start by making pasta from scratch rather than using a packaged pasta. A pasta machine makes the preparation so simple that every time you prepare Italian food your family and guests will be raving about your home-made pasta.

Vermicelli Alla Ca 'D' Ora

INGREDIENTS:
1/4 pound salami, cut in fine strips
1/4 cup olive oil
1 1/2 tps. garlic, finely chopped
1/4 cup finely chopped green onion
2 1/2 cups tomatoes, cut in fine strips
1/4 cup fresh basil, finely chopped or 3 tbsps. dried basil

Grated Parmesan cheese

PREPARATION:

In a skillet, saute salami in oil one minute, add garlic and continue to saute one more minute; add onion and continue to saute one more minute. Add tomatoes, basil. Stir and simmer slowly 10 minutes. Top with Parmesan cheese before serving.

Orange Spaghetti

INGREDIENTS:
1/4 cup each heavy cream and sour cream
1/4 lb. light white grated cheese
pepper, salt
1 orange peel, finely minced
2 tps. orange juice
1/2 stick lightly salted butter

PREPARATION:

Make a pasta sauce by heating the two creams with the grated cheese and pepper, a touch of salt. And minced orange peel and juice to cream sauce. Toss cooked spaghetti in melted butter in a saucepan; add cream sauce. Top with grated Parmesan cheese, if desired.

Curried Spaghetti Sauce

INGREDIENTS:
1/4 lb. (1 stick unsalted butter)
3/4 cup (1-1/2 oz. can) tomato puree
3/4 cup (1 lb. 12-oz. can) whole peeled tomatoes
1 large yellow onion peeled and roughly sliced
2 whole dried hot red peppers
1 whole garlic clove, peeled
1 tbsps. turmeric
2 tbsps. oil
1 pound lean ground beef

PREPARATION:

Melt butter in a deep sauce pan. Add the tomato puree, whole tomatoes, sliced onion, peppers, garlic, turmeric and ground beef. Simmer in covered pan for about one



hour, stirring occasionally. Remove the peppers.

Heat the oil until hot in a large heavy skillet. Add the ground beef and saute over medium-high heat until the meat loses its raw color and is lightly browned. Then stir the meat into the hot tomato sauce and remove from heat. Combine with pasta and serve.

Tagliatelle a la Milanese

Pasta for Spaghetti Sauce

INGREDIENTS:
4 whole eggs
4 additional egg yolks
1/2 tsp. salt
1 1/2 cups flour
1/2 cup water
1/4 stick lightly salted butter
up to 1 cup fresh, grated Parmesan cheese

PREPARATION:

In a bowl, mix all eggs, lightly beaten, salt flour and water. Hand-knead dough into a ball (if too dry, add a few drops of water) and pull through a pasta machine (tagliatelle setting).

If you do not have a pasta machine, roll dough into a triangle and continue rolling until dough is as thin as possible (the thinner the noodles, the more tender). Slice into oblong noodle shape. Lay finished pasta on wax paper, sprinkle lightly with flour, let "rest" 15-20 minutes.

Bring to boil 1 gallon slightly salted water; cook pasta *al dente* (until tender, but not overcooked). In a deep, hot skillet, brown butter, and cooked tagliatelle, turning it in the butter and quickly adding the Parmesan cheese. Salt and pepper to taste; serve immediately. To use with other sauce recipes, do not mix with butter and Parmesan cheese.

Hearty Tomato Sauce for Spaghetti

INGREDIENTS:

5 cloves garlic

Tricolor Pastas

INGREDIENTS:
1 stick butter
1 lb. fettuccine noodles (cooked al dente)
1/2 cup each heavy cream and sour cream

PREPARATION:

Grated Parmesan cheese (to taste)

Slice butter into a large, warmed bowl. Add cooked pasta, cream, Parmesan. Mix, place on platter, warm in oven.

INGREDIENTS:

1 small can peeled, whole tomatoes, drained
1 tsp. dried basil
2 cloves garlic (crushed)
1/2 tsp. sugar
1 small hot pepper (whole)

PREPARATION:

Simmer tomatoes, basil, garlic, sugar, hot pepper on medium heat 20 minutes, stirring regularly with wire whisk. Remove garlic; pour sauce over cooked pasta, mix. Add to platter and keep warm.

INGREDIENTS:

1/2 stick butter
1 package frozen chopped spinach
1/2 cup grated Parmesan cheese

PREPARATION:

In deep frying pan, melt and simmer spinach, with salt and pepper to taste, for 2 minutes. At last second, add grated Parmesan; mix. Pour over cooked fettuccine; add to platter; serve.

Spaghetti with Crab Sauce

INGREDIENTS:

1 can crab meat, drained
2 ozs. olive oil
salt, pepper
2 tbsps. canned Italian peeled tomatoes, drained
1/2 stick unsalted butter
3 tbsps. heavy cream
grated Parmesan cheese

PREPARATION:

Simmer crab meat in olive oil over medium heat, add salt and pepper, tomatoes, and simmer, for ten minutes. Place spaghetti in heated bowl. Pour in crab mixture. Quickly add butter and cream. Add grated Parmesan cheese.

South African maids eye U.S. benefits

By Judy Yablouky

NEW YORK (API) — Maids in the United States "live like queens" compared with their counterparts in South Africa, says Mary Nhlapho, herself a "domestic" from a Johannesburg suburb.

But the conditions for maids in the United States were once similar to those in her country today, and that gives her hope that South African household workers might make the same gains, Mrs. Nhlapho said.

She and Caroline Sotue, another South African household worker, and Leah Tutu, the wife of Desmond Tutu, recently visited the United States to learn about the efforts of American household workers to organize to gain rights and recognition.

The three black women were here under the sponsorship of the National Committee on Household Employment, part of the National Urban League, Inc.

"If recognition can be achieved in America, it can be achieved in our country too," Mrs. Nhlapho said.

Despite differences in political situations, a definite comparison for household workers' rights in the United States and in South Africa, said Carolyn Reed, executive director of the New York-based organization, a primary voice in America for household workers' rights.

"Our past is their present," she said. "Maids in both countries share bonds of sisterhood, of race, of discrimination."

Household workers in the United States were not covered by social security benefits until 1951 and only recently receive the minimum wage, Mrs. Reed said. They remain

excluded from protective clauses for workers in many state labor laws.

There are more than 1.3 million "household technicians" in the United States, according to the Committee on Household Employment. Despite the fact they earn the minimum wage — currently \$3.35 an hour, many women working as household technicians earn less than \$4,000 a year, and receive neither sick leave, nor paid holidays and vacations.

"They still are not looked upon as a working class, but as a casual laborer," Mrs. Reed said. "There is a long way to go."

Maids in South Africa, or domestics as they are called, suffer double discrimination in that white-minority ruled country — as black women and as an unrecognized working class. Mrs. Tutu estimated that nearly one million black women work as domestics in her country. In South Africa, even relatively low income white families hire maids.

They are among the country's poorest paid workers, with neither wage, nor benefit guarantees and in many cases untenable hours, working and living conditions.

The majority of South African domestics work 60 to 70 hours a week, cooking, cleaning, as well as caring for their employers' children, and often times live in squalid, cramped servants quarters, with no heat and minimal toilet facilities, according to *Maids and Madams*, a book published last year by Jacklyn Cock, a sociology lecturer at Rhodes University in Grahamstown.

The South African domestics visited a house in the wealthy New York suburb of Bedford Hills. Mrs. Nhlapho said the maid's room in the house was "beautiful, they live like queens compared to ours. She lives in the

house. She's got a more comfortable room than mine."

"In South Africa, you can't sit on the madam's chair, can't eat on the madam's plate. Here, she even enters by the front door," said Mrs. Nhlapho, a domestic for nine years with the same family.

The Domestic Workers' Employers' Project (DWEPE), which Mrs. Tutu heads, recommends a wage of 110 rands (\$105) a month for a 5 1/2 days, 44-hour week, plus room, board and uniforms for a full-time live-in domestic. However, the average monthly salary for maids is less than half that sum now, and in some rural areas is only 25 rands (\$23), according to Miss Cock.

Blacks in segregated South Africa must live and work in designated areas, and many black women working in white homes live separated from their husbands and children. Others spend long hours commuting each day.

DWEPE, formed by the Apartheid Institute of Race Relations in Johannesburg, also has helped set up thousands of "centers of concern" nationwide.

Mrs. Tutu said the multiracial group organizing the centers hopes to develop concern for their husbands, children, health — and work together.

At these centers, white women now teach black maids cooking, sewing and reading, but the centers have failed as forums for understanding, for change of discriminatory attitudes, she said.

DWEPE, and its more recently political arm, the South African Domestic Workers Association (SADWA), want more than money. "We want to be proud of the work we do," said Mrs. Yotloe.

If glut continues

Oil states face financial pinch

BAHRAIN, June 3 (R) — Oil exporting nations will face a financial squeeze this year if the world oil glut persists and their current account payments surplus of \$60 billion last year evaporates, Middle East economists and bankers say.

The fall will be cushioned by income of perhaps \$30 billion from foreign investments made in more prosperous years that now rivals oil revenue in importance for some Gulf countries and gives them a financial safety net.

But some hard-hit oil nations such as Venezuela and Nigeria are already being forced to borrow from world capital markets. OPEC oil production has dropped to about 17 million barrels per day (bpd) from 31 million in 1979 and the group has been forced to defend its \$34 a barrel base because of weak demand around the globe. The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) expects output to average 20 million bpd this year, which economists said would just about meet its external accounts.

The 13 OPEC members' financial fortunes are following a similar downward path, with most Middle East economists expecting a balanced current account this year unless oil demand unexpectedly picks up significantly.

OPEC aid hits \$383m

VIENNA, June 3 (AFP) — The International Development Fund of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) lent \$383 million — nearly 60 percent of its total loans — to the world's poorest countries last year.

The fund's annual report, published here Wednesday, said \$144 million was lent to the 31 "least developed" nations, and another \$239 million went to countries most seriously affected by the current economic recession.

It said most of the loans (64.3 percent) were spent on food imports, 19 percent on oil purchases and petroleum products, and 5.4 percent on capital goods.

Since its inception, the fund has lent about \$1.4 billion to countries in the two categories.

Last year, OPEC also handed out \$51 million in aid to under-developed countries, including more than \$90 million to cover the contributions of the 13 least developed countries to common primary product funds. The balance went to the World Food Program, technical aid and research.

Sudan's external debts cross \$5b

KHARTOUM, June 3 (AFP) — Sudan's government's foreign debts have reached \$5.2 billion, including \$1.2 billion to regional and international institutions such as the World Bank, \$3 billion to Arab and other governments and \$1 billion in the form of banking facilities, Finance Minister Ibrahim Moneim Mansour told parliament this week.

Of these debts \$2 billion are due to be repaid and part has been rescheduled, Mansour said in his budget address.

The Finance Minister Mansour said the current deficit in Sudan's balance of payments is \$579 million. This is estimated to jump to \$1.02 billion in the next financial year.

Mansour Sudan expects to earn \$670 million in exports of cotton oil seeds, livestock and other produce.

later in the year.

OPEC's market monitoring committee sees demand rising to as high as 22.5 million bpd in the fourth quarter. Economists here said this looked possible and made unlikely some forecasts of a combined current account deficit of up to \$30 billion.

But the financial experts stressed the present uncertainty. A flare-up in the 20-month-old Iran-Iraq war could halt their exports and boost demand for oil from other OPEC countries. Peace would probably see the market flooded with crude from the two states, threatening the benchmark price, they said.

Economists at New York's Citibank said they expected the poorer, more populous OPEC members would resort to borrowing this year to finance budget deficits and one or two countries might run down their financial reserves.

The Bank for International Settlements has reported that OPEC countries in the second half of last year were net borrowers for the first time since 1978, when the group's current account was last in balance. Other economists said that in several OPEC countries the downturn in oil revenues would force a rethink of development spending.

Looking at individual countries, the

economists said they expected the most significant downturn in reserves would probably be in Libya, where oil output has fallen to perhaps 700,000 bpd from as much as two million in 1979. Tripoli's reserves, estimated at about \$25 billion at the end of last year, might fall by around \$1 billion they said.

Iraq has had to borrow billions of dollars, mainly from the Gulf states, to finance its war. Nigeria is borrowing around \$350 million from banks to pay for new railway building. Its crude output slumped in March but is now recovering.

Venezuela, with a large population and a pressing need for cash, is also borrowing. International bankers in London say they are presenting Venezuela with a proposal for a big Eurocredit of around \$2 billion carrying stiffer terms than applied to Venezuela in the past. Even rich Gulf countries might borrow for specific project financing, economists said. Qatar Petrochemicals is now seeking \$60 million in loans to refinance existing debt.

Kuwait, the world's highest per capita income country, has recently said it could face near bankruptcy if oil revenues continued to slump and government spending to rise.

Faltering economic growth alarms Japan

TOKYO, June 3 (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki presides over an economy that may be the envy of the other leaders at this week's Versailles summit, but its performance is causing concern among experts here.

Although Japan's economic record tops the other industrial powers with unemployment at only 2.5 percent, authorities are worried that high U.S. interest rates give them little room to maneuver at a time when recession has hit most of their major overseas markets.

The decline in world economic activity, rather than trade friction over Japan's surpluses, has led to the nation's first fall in exports in several years.

The loss of the long-accustomed stimulus from exports is not being offset by domestic demand, and although private spending rose by 2.5 percent in the January-March period from the previous year after declines in the

Bonn firm on East bloc ties

BONN, June 3 (AFP) — West Germany is committed to long-term economic exchanges with Eastern bloc countries and rejects any "trade war" with the East, a government spokesman has said here.

Spokesman Klaus Boelling was replying to a question on the importance that East-West trade and credits to the Soviet Union would have at this weekend's Western industrial summit at Versailles.

The spokesman had made no mention of the matter in his analysis of subjects likely to be raised during the summit. But he declared that economic co-operation between countries in East and West "contributes to the establishment of stable political relations" between the two blocs, and thus to international security.

However, he added that the Bonn government believes that East-West trade "should not create unilateral dependence nor lead to the transfer of technology of a military nature" from the West to the Socialist bloc.

He conceded that East-West trade and credits to the Soviet Union "would certainly be raised" at the summit, either in informal talks or in full session.

The spokesman declared: "A consensus on this matter is perfectly possible if the two

previous two quarters, it remained fairly low, the economists said. The export decline is likely to have dragged down economic growth after accounting for inflation to below four percent for the financial year that ended on March 31, they said.

This is roughly the level that economic growth fell to in the 1973-77 period, when the industrial world was hit by the first OPEC oil price shock, and well below the explosive 10 percent annual rate of growth of the decade before 1973.

Many private economists estimate that Japan's economic growth will slow further in the present 1982 financial year to under three percent. This contrasts with official growth estimates of 4.1 percent in 1981 and 5.2 percent in 1982.

With overseas markets at a standstill or in decline, most of the experts agree that Japan must look to its domestic to keep its economy expanding.

U.S. wins \$100m Egyptian contract

CAIRO, June 3 (R) — Egypt signed a \$100 million contract with the U.S. Allis-Chalmers Company Thursday for the replacement of blades in the 12 turbines of the Aswan Dam power station, the Egyptian Electricity Ministry said. The project will be financed by U.S. economic aid to Egypt, currently running at more than \$1 billion a year, Egyptian officials said.

The blades now used by the turbines, which generate over half of Egypt's electricity, have developed cracks and can no longer be maintained by welding. The project, scheduled for completion in 1990, would increase Aswan's generating capacity by three percent above its present 10 billion kilowatts a year, the officials said.

He also stressed that there was no reason to change anything in the system of financial safeguards extended by Bonn concerning private export bank credits. The U.S. has asked Bonn to restrict its system of export guarantees for Eastern bloc countries.

In Tokyo, the Japan Times said Thursday Western industrial countries will commit themselves at this weekend's economic summit at Versailles to joint intervention in foreign exchange markets where necessary.

The English-language newspaper cited Japanese government sources as saying that representatives of summit participant had recently agreed to include the commitment in the summit's agenda.

BRIEFS

ROME, (AFP) — The head of the Olivetti Company Thursday attacked the Italian employers' federation, the Confindustria, for unilaterally abandoning wage indexing. His charges followed massive demonstrations Wednesday. Carlo de Benedetti said that, by withdrawing from the 1975 agreement on indexing in this way, Confindustria had "handed the trade unions a magnificent present."

DACCA, (AP) — The International Development Association will give Bangladesh \$90 million worth of credits, according to a World Bank announcement here Wednesday. The funds from the World Bank's affiliate will help a \$328.4 million project aimed to meet Bangladesh's increased power demands through 1990.

OTTAWA, (AFP) — Canada's minister responsible for wheat, Hazen Argue, is to visit Moscow on Sunday for a week-long visit, it was learnt here Thursday. The Soviet Union is Canada's biggest wheat customer, and last year the two countries signed a five-year agreement for the delivery on grain worth \$2.5 million.

PARIS, (R) — France has confirmed it will soon set up state agricultural marketing boards in spite of opposition from most of the country's 1.25 million farmers who object to their interventionist overtones. Sectors for which boards will be established include meat, fruit and vegetables, and wool.

NEW YORK, (AFP) — Pan American Airways has offered to take over some of the domestic and international flights operated by Braniff Airlines which ceased trading on May 13 and went into receivership, authoritative sources said here Thursday. Braniff vice-president Sam Coats has confirmed that preliminary discussions had been held since the beginning of the week. Such an agreement would enable Braniff to avoid having to sell all its assets.

WASHINGTON, (AP) — The U.S. Agriculture Department has lowered its projections for exports of United States farm goods this year amid the continuing worldwide economic slowdown. Department analysts, in their monthly agricultural outlook, said 1982 exports will total \$42 billion, down \$500 million from the May estimate. That compares to record 1981 exports of

Japan steps inadequate, EEC says

BRUSSELS, June 3 (AFP) — An EEC spokesman Thursday termed inadequate, import easing measures announced by Japan last week and which include the lifting or lowering of import tariffs on certain foreign goods as from April 1 next year.

The spokesman for the European Economic Community Commission, in the EEC's first official reaction, said the package did not match the scope of the problem or come up to the expectations of Japan's trading partners.

On May 28, Japan endorsed a package lifting import tariffs on 96 industrial products and lowering tariffs on 119 others, including 17 food and farm products.

On Wednesday, EEC Commission Chairman Gaston Thorn commented that the measures were a "first step in the right direction", but that Japan remained timid.

The European Commission, echoing this summing up said the measures proved that the Japanese had grasped the fact that a "serious problem" was undermining fair and harmonious economic and commercial links with their partners.

Government authorities have turned their attention increasingly toward ways of stimulating the domestic economy, which has led to a conflict between those who want a bigger push from government spending and those who think adjusting monetary policy — mainly interest rates — can do the job alone.

The Bank of Japan governor, Haruo Maekawa, complained that monetary policy was overburdened because of the economic and political difficulties in promoting government spending, which would eventually lead to higher taxes.

Rather than raising taxes, Japan has relied largely on floating government bond issues to cover its deficits. And a big tax revenue shortfall last year and another expected this year means the issue of additional national bonds is virtually inescapable, economists said.

Advocates of higher public spending pointed out that unless domestic demand rises there will be even larger tax revenue shortfalls, leading in turn to yet more bond issues.

Politically, such a move could ruin the chances of Suzuki's re-election in November as president of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party and thus prime minister, as he has committed his political fortunes to administrative reform, lower public spending and pledged to end to bond issues by fiscal 1984.

U.S. wins \$100m Egyptian contract

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Riyal rates record rise

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, June 3 — The American dollar was still strong on the European exchanges on Thursday but some profit-taking and speculative selling pushed the dollar down in New York on Wednesday night. Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rates were also weaker in New York on Wednesday night, falling to a two-week low of 12-12 1/2 percent from 14 1/2 percent on Tuesday night.

The money markets were still not convinced that dollar deposit rates would ease and in the Eurodollar deposit market on Wednesday the one-month dollar rate was quoted at a higher level of 14 1/16-14 9/16 percent, while the one-year deposit was also firmer at 14 1/4-14 1/2 percent.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver staged a mini-recovery Wednesday night in New York and remained stable on Thursday. Gold went up from \$317 / \$318 an ounce to trade at \$321 / \$322 on Thursday, while silver made a brave attempt to cross back over the \$6.00 level and traded \$6.09 compared with \$5.94 Wednesday. Bullion dealers were still pessimistic about seeing bullion prices rise further, but this coming weekend could still see some volatility due to the tense Falkland military confrontation.

In the local markets, rial deposit rates registered their first significant rises for the past few weeks taking the one-month rate to 13 1/4-13 1/2 percent levels from 12 1/4-

12 1/2 percent. This one percent rise in rates for the short tenors reflects some demand for riyals in interbank operations but dealers said that liquidity could still be found in the market. In the longer tenors, the one-year rate rose to 13 1/4-14 1/4 percent levels at one stage on Thursday before easing back by 1/4 percent to 14 percent by the close of the session. The same tenor was quoted around 12 1/4-13 1/4 percent Wednesday. The shorter-dated funds were also in demand Thursday with week-fixed trading at 13 1/4 percent levels. In comparison, the exchange markets in the Kingdom were less active compared to the money markets with spot riyal/dollar rates hardly moving from opening levels of 3.4305-10 morning levels.

In the European exchanges, the German mark gained back some ground along with other currencies against the dollar. The German currency traded at 2.3688 from 2.3890 levels, while the French franc also traded stronger at 6.1825 from 6.2300 levels. The yen was an exception, however, still affected by potential trade problems for Japan and the currency traded at 244.00 levels. Sterling was up at 1.7980 from 1.7880, while the Swiss franc was stronger at 2.0190.

London (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):

London	320.125
Paris	325.45
Frankfurt	322.00
Zurich	320.50
Hong Kong	322.99

France flays protectionism

GENEVA, June 3 (R) — French President Francois Mitterrand has pleaded for international cooperation to provide more jobs and help countries adjust to changes in the world economy.

Addressing the annual conference of the International Labor Organization (ILO), he denounced protectionist tendencies in world trade and called for international multiplication, not division, of labor.

"How can we see where this absurd logic of every man for himself, this absurd whipped-up competition will lead us?" he asked the 1,800 delegates to the three-week conference.

"Our societies are getting bogged down in the shifting sands of unemployment and squalor," Mitterrand gave the first major address to the conference which is overshadowed by the suspension of Poland's trade unions and the absence of Intermed Solidarity leader Lech Walesa.

Poland sent only a government delegation to the conference, avoiding an immediate challenge to the credentials of a worker delegation not led by Walesa, last year's principal worker representative.

Polish Deputy Labor Minister Krzysztof Gorski, head of the Polish delegation, warned that his team might walk out if speakers or ILO inquiries on trade union rights criticized Warsaw's policies too harshly. In his last-minute address, Mitterrand said a decade of economic recession had plunged the world into disarray and anxiety.

The resulting unemployment in Western countries was worsened by multinational firms which moved production to nations

with cheaper labor costs, he said. Despite this, there were still three young workers for every free job in the developing world while youth unemployment in the industrialized countries rose to 6.5 million by the end of 1980.

Support for developing countries was necessary, he added, to ensure that international division of labor — where jobs are transferred from industrialized states to the Third World — becomes international multiplication with new jobs everywhere.

Hard times seen for Third World

NEW YORK, June 3 (R) — World Bank President Tom Clausen has said that the developing world was facing one of its toughest economic periods in recent history.

He said the effect of huge jumps in oil prices in 1979 and 1980 were still being felt while the prices of commodities that poor countries sell to offset imports of energy and food were at very low levels.

"This year has been tougher for developing nations than any year in recent history," he said. Clausen told the ASIA Society, a cultural and development organization, "one Asian country after another is taking a beating, as both prices and volumes fall on commodity sales."

Poor countries sell products such as rubber, tin, cotton, jute, and other commodities to industrial nations, but demand has slackened due to recession in most Western countries.



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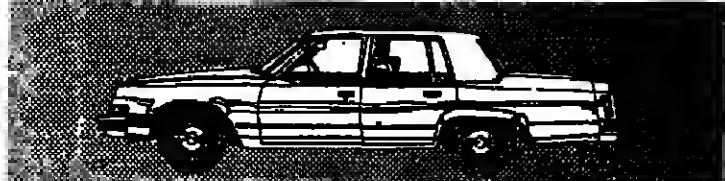
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In new constitution

Lisbon debates plan to ease army control

LISBON, June 3 (R) — Parliament began debating a revision of Portugal's 1976 constitution which would remove the last military controls over the country's politics and bring it in line with other West European Democracies.

Once a new constitution has been promulgated, the agreement between the political parties and the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) which overthrew the former right-wing dictatorship in 1974 will lapse and the country's military watchdog, the Council of the Revolution, will lose its veto over government legislation.

Portugal's government sees the revision as crucial to the country's efforts to join the European Common Market (EEC) by 1984. The changes should free Portugal from the constitutional restrictions that have blocked

Nujoma sees U.S. official

BONN, West Germany, June 3 (AP) — The leader of black guerrillas fighting for the independence of Southwest Africa said Wednesday he was encouraged by a meeting here with the U.S. assistant secretary of state, Chester Crocker.

Sam Nujoma, leader of the Southwest Africa People's Organization — SWAPO — said his meeting with Crocker convinced him that the United States wants a speedy end to the 16-year-old conflict in the former German colony, also known as Namibia.

Nujoma's Soviet-backed organization wants to oust South Africa from the territory which it governs under a League of Nations mandate abrogated in 1966 by the United Nations.

At a news conference, Nujoma said he believes the United States wants genuine independence and freedom for Namibia. "We hold that to be proper," Nujoma said.

The United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada have been trying to negotiate a settlement in the area which would lead to U.N.-supervised elections and an independent Namibia.

Admirers await Sophia release

CASERTA, Italy, June 3 (AFP) — Despite the thousands of hopeful fans and journalists waiting for a glimpse of actress Sophia Loren, one of her lawyers said it was "highly unlikely" she would be released from jail Thursday.

Expectation had mounted during the week that Miss Loren would be released Thursday after serving half of a 30-day term for tax evasion under a law allowing conditional liberty for prisoners sentenced to less than six months. Miss Loren's lawyers are also seeking to have the remaining 15 days of her term dropped under another "special leave" clause eligible to all minor offenders.

A magistrates' committee at the Naples Appeals Court Thursday ruled on the request for conditional release. But Judge Igino Capelli said their decision would not be made public before Miss Loren had been notified by the Caserta prison director.

He said a telegram had been sent to the jail. But Miss Loren's lawyer Vincenzo Sepe, blaming bureaucratic and administrative slowness, said Miss Loren had not yet been handed the decision Thursday afternoon and "a release this evening seems hardly likely to me."

Sumatra floods kill 176

JAKARTA, June 3 (R) — At least 176 persons have died in the worst floods in South Sumatra for 75 years, a local government spokesman said Thursday. He said a relief operation was under way to distribute food and medicines to 3,000 persons who were made homeless.

The floods were caused by three rivers bursting their banks after heavy rains. Villages and farms were inundated and crops damaged.

reforms needed to prepare the country's backward economy for EEC membership.

The ruling Democratic Alliance and the main opposition party, the Socialists, have reached basic agreement on the three most important points of the revision, guaranteeing the two-thirds majority needed to push through major alterations.

The debate, which has been repeatedly postponed for the past year due to inter-party squabbling, got off to a bad start when the pro-Soviet Communist Party raised an objection on procedural grounds, forcing its immediate suspension. Because of the Communist move, the debate is not likely to begin in earnest until Monday, parliamentary sources said.

The most important points of revision are: Direct government control of the armed forces, restriction of some presidential powers, and the composition of a constitutional tribunal that will decide whether legislation conforms to the constitution.

Until now, the Portuguese military has enjoyed a privileged position as a state within the state and the officer corps has expressed some misgivings about government acquiring the power to interfere with promotions.

The Socialist Party, which supported Gen. Antonio Ramalho Eanes' re-election bid against the Democratic Alliance's presidential candidate in 1980, says it has agreed to alter rather than reduce the powers of the head of state. This has failed to reassure President Eanes' camp and the general's earlier threats to resign and form his own political party have recently been given a new airing.

Rome bombs hit U.S. units

ROME, June 3 (AP) — Bombs damaged an American Express bank, a Ford automobile showroom and the storage room of an American firm, police reported Thursday. There were no casualties.

No group claimed responsibility for the bombings late Wednesday night, four days before U.S. President Ronald Reagan is scheduled to make a one-day visit to Rome.

The explosion at the American Express branch in southern Rome shattered windows and damaged a nearby newspaper stand, police said. They added two incendiary bombs exploded later in front of a local Ford dealership.

The third blast hit a storage room of American air conditioning systems carrier. Police said the explosion destroyed windows of nearby buildings and damaged five parked cars. Wednesday's attacks were the latest in a series of bombings against American targets here.

Last week two separate bombs damaged the offices of Pan American Airlines and a U.S. company, the U.S. Embassy, as well as the editorial department of two English-language newspapers.

Explosions rock S. African city

JOHANNESBURG, June 3 (Agencies) — Six explosions rocked the small city of Paulpietersburg in the northern Natal province early Thursday, wrecking a fuel depot and damaging a railway station and a mine, police said.

No one was hurt. Police suspected sabotage, but the type of explosives used was not immediately known. A number of tanks in the depot, owned by a French firm, continued to burn Thursday morning.

A few hours before the blasts, police said, two men dressed in khaki pants and carrying automatic weapons assaulted and robbed two white businessmen in the town. The businessmen told police they were beaten, robbed and tied to trees.



CRIS FOR PEACE: Nagasaki Mayor Hitoshi Motoshima (center, with microphone) addresses a gathering of 30 survivors of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombings as well as 50 American members of the Ground Zero Movement during public peace discussions held in New York Tuesday.

Greenpeace protest ship pushed out of Leningrad

MOSCOW, June 3 (AP) — Soviet tugboats pushed the Greenpeace protest yacht *Sirius* out of Leningrad Harbor and into the open sea after its crew refused to leave voluntarily, a spokeswoman for the environmental organization said Thursday.

The crew and passengers of the *Sirius*, including U.S. peace activist Daniel Ellsberg, had been warned by Soviet officials to leave the harbor by 9 p.m. local (1700 GMT) Wednesday but refused, spokeswoman Elaine Norris told the Associated Press from Paris.

Ellsberg had vowed on Wednesday that the ship would not leave Leningrad voluntarily until the group received an answer to a telegram it had sent to Soviet President Leonid I. Brezhnev. He said their telegram demanded that Brezhnev declare a unilateral freeze on testing nuclear weapons.

Miss Norris said that before the ship was pushed out of the harbor by Soviet tugboats the 28 persons on board released 2,000 helium-filled balloons that carried the message, in Russian, "Soviet Union stop nuclear testing now."

She said the crew had told Greenpeace workers in Paris by ship-to-shore radio late Wednesday that a Soviet harbor official had boarded the yacht and tried to prevent the release of the balloons.

Nina V. Tereshkova, spokeswoman for the Soviet Peace Committee, told the Associated Press by telephone from Leningrad on Thursday that the ship's departure had been "normal." She said the balloons did not ascend and were "polluting" the harbor. The ship was expected to return to Helsinki Friday.

U.K. to review carrier sale

LONDON, June 3 (Agencies) — Britain will reconsider the proposed sale to of the aircraft carrier *Invincible* to Australia when the Falklands conflict is over, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said Thursday.

She was replying to an offer from Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser to let Britain pull out of the deal if it wanted to retain the 19,500-ton carrier, commissioned in 1980. The Conservative government, as part of defense cutbacks agreed before the Falklands crisis to sell the carrier to Australia, a deal which led to protests both in Britain and in Australia.

The statement from Mrs. Thatcher is the first indication that Britain might want to keep the *Invincible*. Last weekend, reports from Buenos Aires said the carrier had been seriously damaged in Argentine air raids, a claim denied by the Ministry of Defense in London. In New Zealand, Prime Minister Robert Muldoon said Thursday the question of canceling the sale of two British frigates to his country had not arisen.

Meanwhile, Labor opposition shadow

Pope preparing for Argentine trip

VATICAN CITY, June 3 (R) — The Vatican began preparing the ground Thursday for Pope John Paul's visit to Argentina, where he plans to repeat the forceful message of peace he delivered on his trip to Britain.

Vatican diplomats were engaged in a strong effort to reassure Latin American countries that Pope's visit to Britain did not imply support for one side or the other in the Falklands conflict, Vatican sources said.

But the Pope told reporters Wednesday on the flight back to Rome after his successful

people on board the yacht had met Wednesday with the peace committee.

The yacht arrived in Leningrad harbor Tuesday morning. At first, Soviet authorities refused to allow the people on board to leave the vessel, apparently because they were wearing shirts bearing the same slogan, also in Russian, as the balloons that were released.

On Wednesday, however, group members were allowed ashore to meet with Valery Zhirkov and other members of the officially sponsored peace committee. Ellsberg described the meeting as useful but said the Soviets refused to deliver the Greenpeace letter to Brezhnev.

"They wanted to avoid endorsing the call. But they did show us how to send a telegram to Brezhnev," Ellsberg said.

After the meeting, the *Sirius* passengers stopped in the streets on the way back to the harbor and handed out leaflets calling for an end to Soviet nuclear testing. Miss Tereshkova termed that activity and the release of the balloons "excessive."

The asserted, officially sanctioned Soviet peace organizations focus their attention on U.S. arms policy but do not speak about the Soviet arms buildup.

The *Sirius* crew is made up of people from eight countries. They were granted emergency visas from the Soviet government after they sailed out of Helsinki Sunday and made it clear they would not be stopped from docking at Leningrad with or without permission. The ship was expected to return to Helsinki Friday.

Defense Minister John Silkin left London Thursday to ask the U.N. to set up a 20,000-strong peacekeeping force to deal with emergencies like the Falklands crisis. Silkin, who was hoping to meet U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar, said the time had come to have a trained force like Britain's crack SAS (Special Air Service) to deal with such emergencies.

"I will be suggesting that it should be directly recruited and ready to go into service at a moment's notice," he said. "A part of the force could be used in the Falklands as temporary measure when the war is over. Any country would be hard put to it to oppose a United Nations' force paid by United Nations' members ..."

"The most important thing now is what is going to happen in Argentina when the people there realize that the junta has misled them," Silkin added. "There may well be a new regime more likely to reach agreement with us. The Argentine people are beginning to learn the truth the hard way."

six-day British tour that he would be taking the same message of peace to Argentina — "but much, much deeper."

Vatican diplomatic sources believe the Argentine trip, planned for June 10, is doubly complicated by the Falklands crisis and by the delicate Vatican mediation under way between Chile and Argentina over the disputed Beagle Channel. Both countries sought the pope's intervention and began talks under Vatican auspices in Rome. The Falklands conflict has cast a shadow over the talks.

China frees U.S. teacher

PEKING, June 3 (Agencies) — An American woman detained for seven days for alleged spying against Communist China was released Thursday and given 48 hours to leave the country, U.S. and Chinese officials said. One Chinese source said China had serious, solid evidence against Lisa Wicher, 28, and was releasing her only to avoid aggravating U.S.-China relations.

A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "considering that Lisa Wicher has made a confession of the crimes she had committed and pleaded for leniency, our public security authorities have decided to release her at 6:00 p.m. (100 GMT) today. She is ordered to leave China within 48 hours."

She was expected to fly to the United States Friday. A U.S. Embassy spokesman said Miss Wicher was taken from a detention center to a police office to meet with a U.S. consular officer and then went to an embassy official's house.

The Foreign Ministry has not spelled out Miss Wicher's alleged crimes, but police have said informally that she was a spy and had worked for the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.

Western diplomatic sources said Miss Wicher had admitted having internal documents, routine papers on agricultural policy.

Miss Wicher was doing research on China's communes and at the same time teaching English in Peking. According to American sources in Peking, Miss Wicher had recently applied to marry a Chinese citizen.

In Washington, State Department spokesman Alan Romberg said he was unable to give any details of the allegations against Miss Wicher. He told a press briefing that U.S. views on the case had been made clear to China, an indication that a protest had been made against her detention. Romberg said the United States had been concerned about the way a consular convention between China and the United States that went into force this year was to be interpreted.

Deputy Secretary of State Walter Stoessel said in a speech that because of differing social systems the United States and China sometimes took differing views on some issues involving their citizens.

Good Morning

By Jihad Al-Khazen

Arabs of the older generation are looking closely at the conflict in the South Atlantic between Britain and Argentina. For them, Britain still represents, in memory now at least, all that arrogance and high-handedness associated with colonialism. They, therefore, wouldn't mind seeing someone giving the lion's tail a hard twist.

Our theme, however, is by no means to wish Britain ill in her present troubles. The quarrels with her are better left to history now. The theme is that of the astonishing divergence of the news read by the public in Britain and Argentina over what is happening on the battlefield. From the accounts as given by each side, it is hard to believe that they are dealing with the same story.

Both sides, of course, exercise some form of censorship on their media, it being a time of national emergency for them. But the degree of this is not the same in both cases, and, to my view at least, the British side of the story almost always appears the more authentic and restrained, while the Argentines tend to put out what can be charitably called the 'heroic' aspect of the story.

Now the trouble is that the heroic attitude to war can get out of hand. It is it almost always does. In this case, it is the valiant wish to settle account with the aircraft carrier *Hermes* appears to have definitely been taken for the deed, and reports of its "sinking" are given out daily by the Argentines.

To my view, Argentina's performance in the media war so far — never mind about the other, real war — gives ground for asking that country to join the Arab League.

Translated from Ashraf Al-Awsat

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Dammam

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

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VESSEL NAME	E.T.A.	CARGO	FROM
NEW DRAGON	3.6.82	GENERAL	FAR EAST
MAOLIN	3.6.82	GENERAL	CHINA
AL-RIYADH	4.6.82	GENERAL	KARACHI
MALDIVE PROMOTER	5.6.82	MAIZE	BANGKOK
SAUDI PALM	5.6.82	GENERAL	EUROPE

RECENT SAILINGS

VESSEL NAME	ARRIVED	SAILED	CARGO	FROM
SAUDI CLOUD	16.5.82	22.5.82	General	Europe
GANGOTRI	18.5.82	23.5.82	"	Bombay
AL-RIYADH	18.5.82	20.5.82	"	Europe
GOLDEN HAVEN	19.5.82	22.5.82	"	Far East
MALDIVE LOYALTY	19.5.82	20.5.82	"	Colombo
GUIJIANG	23.5.82	25.5.82	"	China
SAUDI PRIDE	26.5.82	29.5.82	"	Europe

All consignees having cargoes on above vessels are requested to contact us and to collect delivery order immediately from our office against submission of Original Bill of Lading or Bank Guarantee.

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Bahrain	not available		
Bangkok	30	86	33 91 clear
Beirut	18	64	26 79 clear
Berlin	16	61	30 86 clear
Brussels	12	54	28 82 clear
Buenos Aires	16	61	19 66 rain
Cairo	18	64	29 84 clear
Caracas	20	68	27 81 rain
Copenhagen	15	59	19 66 cloudy
Dublin	9	48	21 70 clear
Frankfurt	16	61	32 90 clear
Geneva	14	57	25 77 clear
Helsinki	15	59	22 72 clear
Hong Kong	34	93	25 77 cloudy
Jakarta	25	77	32 90 rain
Kuala Lumpur	25	66	33 92 rain
London	17	63	26 79 cloudy
Madrid	12	54	23 73 cloudy
Manila	26	79	35 95 clear
Mexico City	15	55	28 82 clear
Miami	23	73	26 79 rain
Montreal	15	59	11 70 cloudy
Moscow	12	54	22 72 clear
New Delhi	23	73	40 104 clear
New York	18	64	26 79 clear
Nicosia	15	59	27 81 cloudy
Oso	12	54	25 77 clear
Paris	17	63	38 82 clear
Peking	18	64	35 94 clear
Rio de Janeiro	14	57	27 81 clear
Rome	16	61	29 84 clear
San Francisco	10	50	14 57 cloudy
Seoul	15	55	19 66 clear
Singapore	26	79	33 91 clear
Stockholm	15	59	27 81 clear
Sydney	7	45	11 52 rain
Taipei	22	72	28 82 clear
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Toronto	7	45	21 70 clear
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Vienna	13	55	26 79 clear

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